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GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING IN MADRID

LD062329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1632 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 6 Mar (ADN correspondent)--The GDR delegation believes that the worldwide peace initiative of the USSR has created favorable preconditions for positive results at the Madrid meeting, GDR Ambassador Peter Steglich stressed at a plenary session in Madrid on Friday. He referred to the remarks made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the 26th CPSU Party Congress according to which the significant proposals by Leonid Brezhnev would enable progress to be made in the interest of peace under sharpened international conditions.

The GDR shares the view that with this initiative new possibilities have been created for agreement on the most important question of the Madrid meeting: the convening of an all-European conference on problems of military detente and disarmament.

The all-European conference is an opportunity for all member states to increase their security and reduce arms expenditure. The USSR's willingness to extend confidence-building measures to the whole of the European part of its territory creates opportunities for the rapprochement of views. It is now expected of the NATO states to react accordingly to the USSR's proposals and to propose steps on how to extend the sphere of applying confidence-building measures on their part in order to maintain the military balance. However, arriving at an understanding presupposes constructiveness. Ambassador Steglich vehemently condemned the destructive attitude of leading NATO states who are blocking the editorial [redaktion] work under flimsy excuses.

The GDR delegation is pursuing the objective of achieving a positive overall result at the Madrid meeting which would promote detente and cooperation among the member states. That corresponds to the expectations of the GDR and the other European countries, as shown by the urgent appeals by social forces whose representatives had recently had talks with Madrid meeting delegations.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU051957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Madrid, 5 Mar (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor in the debates of the Madrid conference's working group which deals with the political and military aspects of European security and referring to the suggestions made by Yugoslavia and Spain on putting an end to the deterioration of the international situation, the resumption and the continuation of the course to detente, Romania's representative, Ambassador Constantin Ene, reaffirmed Romania's principled standpoint in this respect. He highlighted Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and activity for halting the present course of events and the orientation towards a policy of peace, for committing all the states' efforts to the resumption and strengthening of the process of detente. The Romanian representative pointed out the necessity that, on the basis of the suggestions made by the two states, the final document of the Madrid conference should reassert clearly and energetically the obligation incumbent on all the states signatory to the Final Act to strictly observe all the principles of the Helsinki documents both in the mutual relations and in the relations with other states, irrespective of their social and political system, the level of development and their belonging or non-belonging to the military alliances.

The final document of our reunion, the Romanian ambassador said, will have to establish the basic directions which are to be followed by the participant states for the improvement of the present international situation, for resuming and continuing detente.

Prime of place should be given to the definitive renunciation of the use of force and threat of force, the promotion of an active policy directed to halting the arms race and the passage to effective measures of disarmament, taking firm actions with a view to solving all the major issues of international life, including the eradication of underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order.

Romania's representative pointed out the fundamental demand that the principle of nonrecourse to the use of force become an effective norm of international life, firmly observed in the relations among all the states. Romania's suggestion concerning the conclusion of an all-European treaty on non-recourse to force and the threat with force--said the Romanian ambassador--is obviously very topical, the only way to solve the litigious and outstanding issues being the exclusively peaceful means.

Within the discussions referring to the suggestions and human rights, Romania's representative presented Romania's proposal on the right to work, education and culture, showing, inter alia, that these rights are fundamental for the assertion of human dignity and personality. After pointing out that the Romanian proposal rests on the party and state policy, which focuses on man, the speaker showed that the ways to translate into life this right are up to each country and their collaboration.

SFRY DISARMAMENT DELEGATE CALLS FOR NUCLEAR TALKS

LD032054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Mar (TANJUG)--Head of the Yugoslav delegation in the Disarmament Committee Ambassador Marko Vrhunec today noted that the committee's work on negotiations on nuclear disarmament had been blocked by the opposition of some Western powers.

"Yugoslavia calls for an immediate start of negotiations on nuclear disarmament", Vrhunec said. The nonaligned and neutral countries in the committee, the members of the Group of 21 consider it essential to elaborate the basic (?stages) of nuclear disarmament and and to define clearly both the responsibilities of the nuclear powers, and the role of the non-nuclear countries in the process of nuclear disarmament, he said.

In order to achieve this, some Western powers should change their attitude to the negotiations within the framework of the committee and accept the beginning of multilateral negotiations. In this context, it is necessary to establish in the committee a special working group on nuclear disarmament, Vrhunec said.

This is all the more necessary as the failure so far in the conduct of bilateral negotiations--between the United States and the Soviet Union--makes it essential to utilize also the multilateral possibilities of negotiation (within the Disarmament Committee), said the head of the Yugoslav delegation.

In Vrhunec's view, it is necessary to continue the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) negotiations and carry into effect the idea of convening a European disarmament conference which is being discussed at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"In pursuing its policy of peaceful and active coexistence and implementing the decisions of the movement of nonalignment, Yugoslavia will invest every effort for our success in nuclear disarmament", Vrhunec stressed. "We cannot and we shall never reconcile ourselves to the current blocking of the consideration of nuclear disarmament in the committee as we do not wish to assume responsibility for a possible failure", he said.

(?This) responsibility must fall in its entirety on those who, in spite of the demands of all mankind, prevent the use of nuclear technology for prosperity, Vrhunec said.

Today is the last day of the committee debate on nuclear disarmament. Considering that this time too the participants failed to reach any agreement, the chance to start negotiations on this problem may be considered to have been lost also this year.

CSSR DELEGATE SUBMITS 'NEW PROPOSALS' AT GENEVA

LD052152 Prague CTK in English 1758 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 5 Mar (CTK)--New proposals for halting the nuclear arms race were put forward here today in the Disarmament Committee by Ambassador Miloslav Ruzek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, on behalf of the group of socialist countries.

He stressed the importance of the latest Soviet peace proposals, and said the socialist countries propose the immediate opening of unofficial consultations of all nuclear countries with a view to preparing concrete negotiations on the halting of the nuclear disarmament, as well as consultations on talks on general and complete ban of nuclear arms tests.

The socialist countries also proposed weekly unofficial sessions of the committee, devoted to questions relating to the cessation of nuclear armament, nuclear disarmament, and the general and complete ban of nuclear arms tests.

Ambassador Ruzek also stressed the need to draw up a general program of disarmament which will be one of the main items on the agenda of a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, to be held next year.

He underlined the constructive approach of the socialist countries to the topical questions of disarmament negotiations.

SOCIALIST WORKING DOCUMENT AT GENEVA DISCUSSED

LD052146 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 5 Mar (MTI)--At the Thursday plenary session of the Geneva Disarmament Committee the Czechoslovak delegate tabled a working document on behalf of the socialist delegates to the meeting.

(?Co-authored) also by the Hungarian delegation, the document expresses regret over the fact that in spite of the urging of most delegations the committee has failed to commence concrete discussions about questions of banning all kinds of nuclear tests and on nuclear disarmament. It has been also laid down in the document that the opposition of the delegations of certain Western countries has prevented the very formation of working groups designed to handle such questions. With a view to promoting concrete talks, the representatives of the socialist countries suggest that preparation of the talks (?begin at) the regular unofficial weekly meetings of the committee.

Discussing the (?question) of nuclear disarmament, Ambassador Dr Imre Komives, permanent UN envoy of Hungary, urged the establishment of working committees and expressed the hope that the governments of the United States and Great Britain will soon be willing also to resume the three-leg talks with the Soviet Union about a ban on all nuclear tests. [Words indistinct] as a very important and urgent question to reach an international agreement on banning the deployment of nuclear weapons in countries which do not themselves [words indistinct] Soviet disarmament proposals voiced at the 26th Congress of the CPSU he underlined their extreme significance and stressed that realization of the Soviet proposals would help to a great extent to consolidate international peace and security.

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU061021 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Mar 81 p 1, 6

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, returned from Moscow yesterday. The delegation had attended the 26th CPSU Congress at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The visit of the BCP delegation led by Todor Zhivkov to the great Soviet Union was a further festive event of unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The greetings address of the first Bulgarian party and state leader to the 26th CPSU Congress was a brilliant manifestation of the loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and to socialist internationalism. The Bulgarian communist envoys were welcomed in Moscow and in Sverdlovsk as brothers. The meetings and talks of the BCP delegation in the Soviet Union further contributed to strengthening the sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the fraternity between the BCP and the CPSU.

At Sofia Airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation members were cordially welcomed by Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Kiril Zarev and Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, chiefs of BCP Central Committee departments and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee. Boris Poklad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, and Soviet Embassy staff members were also present.

REAGAN'S SECOND PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU071547 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Late last night, U.S. President Reagan held his second press conference since he assumed his post on 20 January. He dwelt on a number of issues pertaining to his economic programs, as well as certain international problems. The main topics were the situation in El Salvador, and Washington's relations with the Soviet Union and also with some of its NATO allies. One was impressed by the fact that the President again gave no answer to the peaceful proposals as formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Instead of this, he said that the embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union will continue.

REAGAN EL SALVADOR POLICY 'CYNICAL', 'DANGEROUS'

AU071927 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 7 Mar 81

["Shaky and Dangerous Stand"--BTA headline, by BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov]

[Text] Sofia, 7 Mar (BTA)--President Reagan's stand concerning the events in El Salvador, to which he gave much prominence in his second press conference, is typical of Washington's policy towards the national liberation anti-imperialist movements in Latin America and in other parts of the world.

This is a cynical, shaky and dangerous stand.

The country in which, according to data of the International Red Cross, every day 30 of 40 people disappear, and those killed last year only are thousands, is referred to by the U.S. President as a country in which the government is said to be a guarantor of human rights and the brightest hope for improving the conditions of life for the people. A strange pattern of human rights and of improving the people's living conditions!

The U.S. intervention in El Salvador strikingly resembles the first stages of the tragic Vietnamese adventure of the U.S., which also began by rendering economic, political and military assistance to the rotten Saigon regime, proceeded through the stage of sending over weaponry and U.S. war advisers, then U.S. troops, in order to grow into a long, criminal and disgraceful for the U.S. war against the Vietnamese people. Being aware of the striking association, President Reagan is forced to repeat that no comparison should be made between the U.S. policy in Vietnam and in El Salvador. From constant repetition, however, the groundless assertions do not become more convincing, because reality refutes them every day. It is not by chance that the way the President handles the Salvadoran problem causes anxiety even in the U.S. allies.

By the way, President Reagan's second press conference did not bring anything else. It only confirmed Washington's militarist course dangerous both for Latin America and for world peace, which is being pursued still more fiercely by the U.S. President.

On the internal economic problems the President's leading formula was: The millions of Americans to tighten their belts and Washington to switch over to a diet. It is only the menu for the military and industrial complex that is getting richer and richer.

SLOVENIA ECONOMIC DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

AU061838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a delegation of the Chamber of Economy of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia visited our country. The delegation is headed by Franc Dragan, deputy chairman of the chamber. The goal of this visit was to look for new opportunities to expand economic and trade cooperation between Slovenia and Bulgaria, as a part of Bulgarian-Yugoslav trade and economic relations. Today Franc Dragan and Petur Ignatov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, signed a cooperation protocol.

INDUSTRIAL TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

AU062050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 6, in Bulgarian town Ruse, a working meeting was held between Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of the machine-building industry, and Toncho Chakurov, Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering. The two ministers examined problems related to the development and expansion of the mutual cooperation in the field of machine-building, aiming at raising 2.2 times the volume of exchanges until 1985. Also established have been measures for securing the further development of cooperation in production at the Giurgiu-Ruse joint enterprise.

ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO

AU071735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova has returned home from Mexico. At Sofia Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Grisha Filipov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, as well as by Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria Humberto Uribe Escandon.

STANISHEV, BCP DELEGATION WELCOME GUS HALL

AU051545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party has arrived in Bulgaria.

At Sofia Airport he was cordially welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and high-ranking officials of the Central Committee.

Statements by Hall

AU061950 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Mar (BTA)--Mr Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the USA, emphasized today at a meeting with the party activists of Sofia, attended by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP CC secretary: "The relations between the communist parties of the USA and Bulgaria are friendly. We belong to the same Marxist orbit and do not deal in ideological games". Mr Gus Hall stressed that the communist parties of the USA and Bulgaria were convinced in the universal validity of the Marxist-Leninist stipulations.

He pointed out that the 26th CPSU Congress would stimulate the world revolutionary process and [illegible]e "a cooling effect on the new U.S. administration which fans up anti-Soviet campaign and adopts back the rhetorics of the cold war". Mr Hall emphasized that U.S. imperialism was trying to use the criminal, counterrevolutionary Maoist leadership of China in its ideological war against socialism. He stressed that the actions of the Reagan government against the peoples of Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua were grave threat for the peace in the world. At the same time, Mr Hall stressed, the USSR is offering peace, detente, cooperation and new development of relations with the United States. Dwelling on the socialist community, Mr Gus Hall pointed out that it was an enormous economic, military and ideological power.

STANKO TODOROV WRITES ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

AU051028 Sofia BTA in English 0906 GMT 5 Mar 81

["S. Todorov on Socialist Democracy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Mar (BTA)--"It is not ad hoc but principled considerations that underlie the lasting interest and care of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the socialist state for a more active participation of the citizens in the management of the economy and society"--emphasizes Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, in an article carried in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO daily. Noting that democracy and the political system of socialism are internally connected marks of the new society, the author writes that the regular trend to expand and deepen democracy is being fulfilled under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Further on Mr Stanko Todorov emphasizes that according to the basic constitutional provision the whole power in Bulgaria originates from the people and this power belongs to the people. He adds: "The people's sovereignty manifests itself everywhere and in everything--in the acting Constitution, in the system of election of representative bodies, the National Assembly and the People's Council, in the competence of the executive bodies, in the wide and active participation of the workers and their organizations in discussing and solving the social problems. Bulgaria has a developed democratic and political system which continues to be accomplished".

The author points out that an integral feature of socialist democracy is the subordination and accountability of executive bodies. Mr Stanko Todorov notes that the government, the ministries, the economic and public organizations, the executive committees of the people's councils, fulfill the will of the people and are led and controlled by the electoral bodies.

The head of the Bulgarian Government emphasizes that the economic approach and the unfolding of socialist democracy demand a better combining of the undivided authority with the collectiveness, which means that the collective managerial bodies should function efficiently and not allow for any signs of formal democracy. He adds that the collective discussion and solving of problems should be combined with strict personal responsibility of every individual for the work assigned to him or her.

Mr Stanko Todorov elaborates on the tasks which are to be solved by the collective managerial bodies in the country--the National Assembly and the People's Councils, the Council of Ministers. He dwells on the place of public organizations in the political system of the socialist society. He points out: "The unity and unity of action of the political system are expressed also in the synthesis of the state and public institutions and the setting up of bodies new in principle--state-public and public-state ones." He emphasizes that the strength of the political system in Bulgaria has also another dimension--the presence of the Bulgarian agrarian party as a true ally of the BCP in the socialist construction. In conclusion Mr Stanko Todorov stresses: "The real democracy of the political system of socialism has one major surety, inspirer and organizer--the Communist Party. In its membership, in its program targets, in its interests as a political organization, the Bulgarian Communist Party cannot have any other line and policy but the unfolding and improvement of socialist democracy".

More on Article

AU091130 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers: "Real Democracy--the Foundation of Socialism's Political System"]

[Excerpt] One of the basic characteristics of socialist democracy is the place which the public organizations and movements occupy in the political system of the socialist society. This system expresses the interests of the working people, and the public organizations do not oppose it but strengthen and perfect it with means provided by the socialist state and under party leadership.

Confrontation between the public organizations and the system appears only when there is incorrect leadership and deformations, as well as detachment of the party--the vanguard of people--from the masses. The violation of the Leninist principles of leadership is utilized by the antisocialist forces for undermining the party's leading role and creating institutions which are hostile to socialism.

Bulgaria's public organizations are a constructive factor in building the developed socialist society. During the coming years also, their significance as links in our society's political organization, and as a tested means of expanding democracy and social activity and involving the working people in management, will increase. Comprehensively improving their activity, developing their own internal democracy, closer contact with the people and defending their specific interests--this is the road of the Fatherland Front, the professional and creative unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol and other movements.

The socialist state and public organizations act in unity. It is a part of the practice of our political life that the most important matters are being debated and decided together by the state organs and public organizations.

BRIEFS

STATISTICS ON WOMEN--Sofia, March 6 (BTA)--There are 4,453,200 women in Bulgaria, which is 50.2 percent of the population of this country. Women in Bulgaria take participation in the government and in the creation of material and cultural wealth on equal terms with men. More than 20 percent of the deputies in the National Assembly are women. There are women among the members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP--2, of the State Council--4, of the Ministerial Council--2. About 85 percent of the economically active women in Bulgaria work or study. Above 48 percent of those employed in industry and agriculture are women. [Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 6 Mar 81 AU]

RUDE PRAVO ON IMPLICATIONS OF CPSU CONGRESS

AU052231 Prague RUDE PRAVO In Czech 4 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Common Struggle"]

[Text] One of the main features of the 26th CPSU Congress--internationalism--has made a profound impression on all who followed the course of the congress with sympathy. Some 123 delegations of communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and movements from 109 countries participated in the deliberations of the Soviet communists.

These figures alone make it possible to get an idea of the immense interest evoked by the deliberations and conclusions of the CPSU Congress among those who want to embark upon new, revolutionary paths in the interest of their nations and working people. It is no coincidence that the Soviet Union is the mainstay of the world revolutionary movement, of all national liberation movements, progressive and democratic forces fighting against imperialism, for socialism, national independence, social progress and peace.

The congress deliberations have fully confirmed that, by their speeches, the congress' foreign guests highly value this historical task of the CPSU and the spirit of internationalism which permeated the entire 26th CPSU Congress.

The communist and workers parties of the socialist countries are united by the closest possible ties. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech, a profound mutual understanding, trust and agreement reign among the leaderships of these parties. It is attested to by the--now regular-meetings in the Crimea of the leading representatives of the communist parties of the socialist countries (since the latest congress 37 meetings have been held) and other bilateral and multilateral meetings. It was also affirmed by the friendly meeting of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev with Comrade G. Husak and other representatives of the fraternal parties that took place during the 26th congress. But it is not only the summit meetings. Today, cooperation among the communist parties of the socialist countries includes all spheres and levels. It is a unique example of the international exchange of experience and of cooperation in everyone's interest.

It also provides prerequisites for a systematic expansion and deepening of relations among the socialist countries. In the foreign political sphere it has succeeded in coordinating various international actions of the socialist countries. In the military sphere the coordinated buildup of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states--the instrument for the defense of peace and socialism--successfully continues; in the economic sphere--thanks to the 25 years of CEMA's work--a great degree of socialist integration now has been achieved. Despite many difficulties, thanks to common efforts, the CEMA countries have succeeded in maintaining twice as fast a pace of economic growth as the leading capitalist countries.

In his speech at the congress, Comrade Brezhnev noted that now the next qualitative step forward will have to be undertaken--the coordination of the entire economic policy of the CEMA countries. In the current unfavorable international economic situation it is necessary to boldly choose the path of developing new or heretofore little used forms of socialist economic cooperation and pool resources and potential. As the draft of the Main Trends of the CSSR Economic and Social Development for 1981-85, published a few days ago, shows, our country is ready to embark upon the path of progress.

Czechoslovak communists have always drawn inspiration from international cooperation with the party of Lenin for their struggle against the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, fascism and for the victory of socialism. Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, emphasized in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress that the CPCZ "in its entire activity leans on the extensive wealth of experience and aid of the Soviet communists and advances in close unity with the CPSU.

The relations between our parties and the people of the two countries are developing on the reliable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, common goals and interests in building socialism and communism, and in the common struggle for peace and social progress."

The Soviet Union and the whole socialist community constitute the firmest international support for young countries that only recently freed themselves from the yoke of colonialism, and for national liberation movements fighting for real independence and their countries' liberation from the bondage of imperialism. They support them politically at all international forums and aid them economically, by sending to those countries highly qualified experts, teachers and physicians. They represent unfailing support for them in the event of their being endangered by imperialist forces. Communists do not advocate exporting revolution, but at the same time they are irreconcilable opponents of exporting counterrevolution and resist it wherever imperialist forces attempt to bring it about. That is also why the socialist countries have complied with requests for aid in strengthening defense capabilities against external threats in countries such as Ethiopia and Angola and why the Soviet Union--regardless of the raging fury of international reaction--is helping Afghan revolutionaries in their struggle against foreign intervention.

At the congress Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, highly appreciated the fact that in their just struggle the Afghans are able to rely on the firm solidarity of their dependable and loyal friends, led by the Soviet Union.

The revolutionary and national liberation movement is encountering the united resistance of neocolonialist and imperialist forces everywhere in the world. Were it not for cooperation and international support, many a developing revolutionary and liberation movement would long ago have been drowned in blood by imperialism.

Now, when the correlation of forces in the world is changing in favor of socialism, imperialism seeks to aggravate the international situation, incite a new round of the arms race and kindle new flashpoints of tension. A number of representatives of national liberation and revolutionary movements agreed at the 26th CPSU Congress in that this dangerous situation makes it necessary to further strengthen the internationalist alliance of socialist countries, communist and workers' parties in capitalist countries, national liberation movements and all forces struggling for socialism, national independence, democracy and peace.

Hostile propaganda is trying by all possible means to call forth disputes between the communist and workers' parties of capitalist countries and the CPSU. For instance, it mendaciously claims that Soviet communists allegedly are trying to dicate to other parties some schemes or models for an overthrow of capitalism and a road to socialism. Bourgeois propaganda seeks to persuade communists in Western countries that their parties allegedly will not be independent as long as they do not abandon their ties of internationalist solidarity with the CPSU and the fraternal parties of other socialist countries.

The 26th CPSU Congress again proved that Soviet communists are not imposing any patterns on anyone. On the contrary, they sensitively and attentively observe all the specific features by means of which revolutionary forces in different countries and under different conditions are trying to find the best way of building a socialist society. The secretary general of the Communist Party of Portugal, one of the most important communist parties in Western Europe, declared from the congress rostrum that Portuguese Communists determine their policy absolutely independently and autonomously, that no one is dictating to them from the outside, but that at the same time they are constantly strengthening fraternal cooperation with the CPSU and all other revolutionary forces.

"Mutual solidarity of revolutionary forces and their joint actions are an urgent need of our epoch, made necessary by the present international situation. Proletarian internationalism is not inconsistent with patriotism but aids the dedicated service to one's own people," Comrade Cunhal said.

Naturally, differences in views on some issues among communists of various countries can occur from time to time. The main thing is to overcome them in comradely discussions, with awareness of the great joint ideals and of the essential need for internationalist solidarity in the struggle to implement them.

One of the important factors uniting the world communist movement, a factor that at the same time contributes to enhancing its prestige, is the struggle for peace and disarmament. Last year's Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties "for peace and disarmament" was an example of the beneficial consolidation of internationalist bonds between the communist parties of socialist and capitalist countries in the interest of preserving peace.

The 26th CPSU Congress again became, just as the preceding CPSU congresses, a great festive occasion for all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world. It confirmed that today, as in the past, internationalism forms an essential part of the theory and practical activity of all revolutionaries in our joint struggle to overthrow the exploitative system, for socialism, national independence, democracy and peace.

TOURISTS WARNED OF FOOD SHORTAGES IN POLAND

AU061025 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Mar 81 p 6

[CTK report: "Polish Offer for Czechoslovak Tourists"]

[Text] Prague--For this year, the Polish Orbis travel agency--together with its Czechoslovak partners--has prepared various excursions on 50 routes. In the Polish People's Republic there are some 10,000 lakes, 13 national parks and hundreds of reservations where cormorants, herons, tarpons and bison, among other creatures, live. Tourists also can visit some of the 36,000 historical monuments [pametihodnosti], more than 300 museums, 800 modern art galleries, 100 theaters, 10 opera houses and so forth. Our tourists traditionally concentrate the greatest interest on the Baltic coast, vacations on lakes, especially the Mazurski lakes, and on visits to some cities having preserved historical sections, such as, Warsaw, Krakow, Poznan or Gdansk.

W. Zygmunt, director of the Orbis branch in the CSSR, told journalists yesterday that all services are assured for those wishing to visit Poland with one of the tourist bureaus, but that individual tourists could have difficulties with food supplies.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS DENIED ACCREDITATION IN POZNAN

LD082236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Poland--The congress of the so-called Rural Solidarity started in Poznan today, despite the fact that this organization has not been registered in Poland.

A number of Western journalists have access to this event, but the organizers have turned down the accreditation of two correspondents of APN. Such an attitude is in contravention of the basic principles of the international journalistic code. Journalistic and other circles have described this attitude as yet another demonstration of anti-socialist and anti-Soviet thinking among the extremist leaders of Walesa's trade unions.

FARMERS' DAILY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN RURAL POLAND

AU052041 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 2 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Tomas Korbel: "Problems of the Polish Countryside"]

[Excerpts] For many years various experts in bourgeois information media have been trying to "scientifically" substantiate why the socialist system in agriculture is not viable, alleging that the sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the Soviet Union and agricultural production cooperatives in the other European countries are not capable of feeding the population. In defiance of economic logic and real facts they have been trying to prove the merits of family farms.

In connection with current events in the Polish People's Republic [PPR], however, this "argument" of antisocialist propaganda was pushed somewhat to the background because it somehow does not fit. It is a fact that all European socialist countries that have successfully mastered the restructuring of individual small-scale farming into socialist agricultural large-scale production have overcome adverse influences of weather and provide--even though it requires at times a great exertion of economic capacity--for a relatively high consumption of foodstuffs, including meat and meat products, the production of which is very demanding.

However, such successes have not been recorded in the PPR, where--as is known in the West--private small-scale agricultural production still prevails to a considerable extent.

The Party Has Called for a Discussion

Some people in our country tend to attribute the causes of last and this year's critical events in Poland exclusively to the shortage of foodstuffs and thus to agriculture's failure to fulfill what was expected of it. But that would be a too simplified view. The new PZPR leadership and the Polish Government have already carried out an analysis of the causes that have resulted in the critical phenomena in the country's economy and society and have already drawn many a conclusion. An even more profound and comprehensive analysis surely will be made by the PZPR at its congress this year, which is being prepared.

The party has called on its members and all citizens to take part in a discussion on ways of eliminating shortcomings. Naturally, the population of the Polish countryside has also joined the nationwide debate. As evident from articles of the CHLOPSKA DROGA magazine, a publication of the PZPR Central Committee, even the former party and state leadership was aware of the difficulties existing in supplying the market. That is why raising agricultural production and the production of foodstuffs--along with housing construction, domestic transportation, energy and so forth--was one of the key tasks that was to be solved after last year's PZPR congress. The new party leadership, however, views the scale of priorities in a somewhat different manner. Among all economic tasks the production of foodstuffs now holds first place in terms of urgency. Derived from that are other tasks having a direct or indirect impact on agricultural production and the food industry.

The PZPR leadership, the leaderships of other political parties and the Polish Government actively respond to the views being voiced in the discussions held in various local and voivodship bodies. Private farmers are pointing in particular to the shortage of suitable tractors, agricultural machinery and tools, to difficulties encountered in acquiring fodder mixtures, to the shortage of chemical plant protection agents and to uneven allocations of industrial fertilizer.

Ways of Overcoming Shortcomings

A joint consultation of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and S. Gucwa, president of the United Peasant Party Presidium, outlined a specific way of overcoming the main shortcomings afflicting Polish agriculture.

In harmony with the leadership of the United Peasant Party, the PZPR leadership formulated the principle of strengthening agricultural self-administration on the basis of so-called farmers' circles (kolky rolnycze), which--according to the new statutes that have already been discussed and, after various modifications, adopted by 20,000 circles at their assemblies--should not only be exponents of economic cooperation, but, as was stated by S. Kania, should become "the main, basic form of peasant self-administration, organizations of progress in agriculture." The PZPR First Secretary added: "We will create all conditions for them to become a militant organization, a representative of farmers' interests and a defender of their rights."

We have cited this to show the readers that the farmers' circles are able to assume all the functions exercised by trade unions in the other sectors of the national economy. That, however, goes against the grain of some destructive forces in the so-called independent "Solidarity" trade unions, which are now trying to set up a so-called "Rural Solidarity." Their concept of a "trade union"--no matter how attractively formulated--is not at all suitable for the conditions of a system in which the private farmer is both his own employer and employee.

In industry "Solidarity" has chosen strikes as the main weapon for the so-called defense of its members' interests. It is hard to imagine that the same proposals could succeed among farmers, that a farmer could be made to strike when it is necessary to go to the fields or feed the animals every day.

The organizers of the so-called "Rural Solidarity" are also surely aware of that. But their aims evidently go beyond the concern with whether a private farmer has everything he needs for his work, for running his farm. Their aim is, in particular, to expand the base for destruction of the socialist social system, which is backed in the rural areas--as we have already stated--among others, by the farmers' circles, which have the prerequisites to contribute to modernizing agricultural production. An entirely new peasant organization is to be set up in their place, an organization whose leaders would be willing to present to the peasant masses attractive, but mostly unrealistic and unfeasible demands.

Reorganization of the Circles

The eighth nationwide congress of delegates of farmers' circles is to be held this March; currently they are being reorganized at the level of communities. Everything is aimed at more speedily developing all activities of the circles. That should make it possible to narrow down the scope for all the destructive voices of bawlers, who can be found in any sizable collective and would like to acquire power and fame on the waves of political demagogy.

The coming period will thus be a great test of the Polish farmers' attitude toward the socialist government and the PZPR's agricultural policy. It will be a test of the political maturity of rural Poland. What rural Poland, like the country as a whole, needs most is calm to solve the accumulated problems and to eliminate the shortcomings revealed by the discussions. The only way of coming to terms with the problems and shortcomings is through active work. The leading bodies of the Polish state have created enough scope for it and have given firm guarantees for a democratic development of the economy and for the social interests of farmers--irrespective of whether they run their private farms or are employees of cooperatives or state farms.

One can hopefully assume, judging by the views voiced in the discussion and published in the Polish press, that Polish farmers do not lack a sense of responsibility for feeding the nation. That is a value with which no risks can be taken and which cannot be demagogically manipulated.

POLISH DISSIDENT'S FAMILY BACKGROUND REPORTED

LD082250 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Our Warsaw correspondent reports: Let me start my report from Warsaw with some news which clearly characterizes the methods used in the work of the antisocialist forces in that country. One of the leading representatives of the so-called Committee for Political Self-Defense, known under the abbreviation KOR, has refused to go to the prosecutor's office when summoned to explain certain facts connected with his activity which damages the interests of the state.

The man in question is Adam Michnik and he could not be brought to the authorities since this was prevented by armed groups set up by the rightwing of the Solidarity leadership.

But Michnik was also mentioned today somewhere else in Warsaw. I attended a demonstration of a newly established organization called Grunwald, which mainly consists of the members of the antifascist resistance. They met in a Warsaw Square to recall the treacherous activity of the Zionists who misused their posts and made a tragic contribution to the abuses of the fifties. The name of Michnik was mentioned at the demonstration but this time in its original form: Szechter. Ozjasz Szechter and Stefan Szechter were the father and brother of the present representative of KOR, Adam Michnik, whose true name is in fact Szechter.

The speakers at the demonstration quite openly and emphatically warned the young generation, students especially, and also all working people, of the danger coming to light at the moment: Once again ideas totally alien to everything that has been the foundation of the life of the Polish People's Republic are being infiltrated into the life of the country.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH GDR, FRG, FRANCE

LD071808 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 7 Mar (CETEKA)--A protocol on the exchange of goods for 1981 was signed by Czechoslovak and G.D.R. Government delegations at Zbraslav near here Saturday. The turnover of the mutual exchange of goods will amount to almost 2,000 million roubles.

The signed document provides for such exchange of goods that will be an important active factor of the development of the national economy of the two countries. The supplies of machines and equipment will form two-thirds of the whole turnover. In addition to this, raw materials, other materials and consumer's goods will be exchanged between the two countries.

There are further possibilities of the broadening of the mutual exchange of goods in 1981 beyond the volumes set by the protocol, deputy foreign trade ministers of Czechoslovakia and G.D.R. stated.

Most of the agreements on cooperation were in the engineering industry, particularly in those branches in which Czechoslovakia is internationally renowned for high-quality products (machine tools, construction machinery and farm machines).

For several years, the Czechoslovak enterprise Agrostroj has been cooperating with the West German firm Gutbrod in the manufacture of small farm machines. Stavostroj Nove Mesto and Bomag of West Germany have an agreement on cooperation in the production of pneumatic road rollers. Unicovske Strojirny engineering works and Demag of West Germany cooperate in the manufacture of cableway excavators, etc.

Products made under cooperation agreements accounted for 7.4 per cent of Czechoslovak engineering exports to West Germany.

Considerable attention was given to questions of cooperation and joint supplies to third markets at a session of the Czechoslovak-French commission in December last year.

The Czechoslovak engineering works Tos Prague cooperates with the French firm Construction de Clichy in the manufacture of top-performance grinding machines, and contracts were signed on joint deliveries of steel silos, cement plants and lime plants to third countries.

The interest of Czechoslovak manufacturers in cooperation with foreign partners is to be stimulated by several new measures, giving them the right to use some of the foreign exchange earnings for the purchase of machinery, equipment or licences.

FOJTIK RECEIVES GDR JOURNALIST UNION HEAD

AU060938 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 81 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Development of Contacts with GDR Journalists"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Mar (CTK)--This Tuesday Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received Eberhard Heinrich, chairman of the GDR's Association of Journalists. The cordial talk, concerning the development of further cooperation between the journalists' unions of the two fraternal countries, was attended by Otto Cmolik, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists; and Josef Valenta, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czech Union of Journalists.

Gerhard Diessner, the GDR's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, was also present on the occasion.

HAVLIN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE EDUCATION MINISTER

LD051622 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 5 Mar (CETEKA)--Josef Havlin, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee secretary, received Vietnam's Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, who is on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, here Thursday.

They informed each other about the fulfillment of conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress and the 4th Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, mainly in improving the education of the peoples of the two fraternal countries, especially the young generation.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON BOMBING OF RFE STATION

LD061434 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Why are the subversive American broadcasting stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty at the center of attention in the Western press at present? We look at this issue in our commentary today:

The reason for the increased interest in these two subversive American broadcasting stations is the recent bomb explosion which destroyed part of the Radio Free Europe building. The damage which resulted has been described in detail, and guesses have been made as to its causes. Bourgeois propaganda organs, which are trying to present the broadcasting subversives of Radio Free Europe as martyrs and evoke sympathy for them, know very well that the existence of this subversive center of the CIA breaks international law and is not in agreement with a single postwar treaty in Europe, including the Helsinki Final Act.

The following question is repeatedly asked (?in the criticism) of the Munich broadcasting stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty: How can one reconcile their operations aimed at third countries from FRG territory with the sovereignty of the West German state? And this when it is quite evident that the radios' political line is not determined by anyone else but the American espionage organization CIA, which supplies slanderous material to carefully chosen employees.

When Willy Brandt was chancellor of the FRG in 1970, he said: "It is absurd that 25 years after the end of World War II, propaganda is being transmitted into third countries from FRG territory by foreign broadcasting stations."

In spite of this and other proclamations, the West German administrations silently reissue, year after year, the licenses of the broadcasting stations and tolerate their activity--an activity which has been, in the words of SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, a topic of criticism and protests for more than 30 years.

At the moment, there is a great upheaval connected with the recent bomb explosion in the Radio Free Europe building. The broadcasting subversives would like to utilize this for gaining sympathy. But the democratic public of the FRG will not be misled so easily.

The Radio Free Europe bomb explosion carries the imprint of the CIA, and so it is difficult to avoid the consideration whether the broadcasting subversives of Radio Free Europe did not make a decision to gain further political and financial capital from overseas for their subversive activities.

CPCZ SPONSORS PRAGUE IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR

AU060944 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Report signed (Z): "The Influence of Real Socialism Grows; Seminar on Topical Issues of Ideological Struggle"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Mar--In Prague on Tuesday, the CPCZ Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department arranged a central seminar for CPCZ Central Committee lecturers and other workers of our ideological front on topical questions of the current ideological struggle. The seminar was attended by Vasil Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

The main report on strengthening positions and the influence of real socialism was delivered by Milan Matous, deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee. The seminar participants also heard lectures pertaining to the development of the international communist movement, to the struggle of imperialism against the national liberation movement in the world, to the hostile campaigns about the so-called Soviet military threat, to NATO's role in current psychological warfare and to other topical questions.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS EMIGRE LAWS

AU061055 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 81 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Federal Assembly Committees' Deliberations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The 2-day joint session of the Constitutional and Legal Committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chambers of People and of Nations was opened yesterday in Prague, in the presence of B. Kucera, CSSR Federal Assembly deputy chairman. The deputies discussed the CSSR interior minister's information on fulfilling the "Directive on the Adjustment of Legal Relations Between the CSSR and Citizens Staying Abroad Without the Czechoslovak Authorities' Permission," approved by the CSSR Government resolution of 1977. Among other things, this decision proves that the problems cropping up in the humanitarian sphere are being solved in the CSSR in harmony with the CSCE's Final Act. The CSSR interior minister's report on the protection of the economy and premises was submitted by J. Pjescak, CSSR deputy minister of interior. The deputies then discussed the problems connected with, and specific instances of, grave felonies against the socialist economy. The report submitted by J. Ondrej, chairman of the CSSR's Supreme Court, contained the knowledge gleaned by courts in implementing the labor code amendment of 1975. The experience acquired in this sphere was also dealt with in the report submitted by the CSSR minister of labor and social affairs.

OFFICIALS ATTEND CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETINGS

City, Regional Conferences

LD071900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Delegates at 10 regional and 2 city party conferences met today for deliberations lasting 2 days. They mark the culmination of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The importance of the conferences is underlined by the presence of delegations of the party Central Committee. The city conference in Prague is attended by a delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic.

Other members of the party Central Committee Presidium are present as heads of delegations at the following conferences: Vasil Bilak in the West Slovak Region, Peter Colotka in the Central Slovak Region, Karel Hoffmann in the West Bohemia Region, Vaclav Hula in the South Bohemia Region, Alois Indra in the North Moravia Region, Josef Kempny in the North Bohemia Region, Josef Korcak in the Central Bohemia Region, Jozef Lenart in Bratislava and Lubomir Strougal in the South Moravia Region. Candiate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic is heading the delegation in the East Slovak and Milos Jakes in the East Bohemia Regions.

Leaders' Addresses Reported

LD082102 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Mar (CTK)--Regional and city conferences of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Slovak Communist Party continued on Sunday with discussions on reports on the activities of the individual organizations in the period following the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress in 1976.

The conferences in the ten Czechoslovak regions, Prague and Bratislava were attended by delegations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Addressing the conference in Brno, South Moravia, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Premier Lubomir Strougal said that many problems and tasks arising from internal and external conditions, including changes in the policy of some Western powers, had to be solved in the period after 1976. The party Central Committee and the federal government paid attention to Czechoslovakia's defense capability, helping to consolidate the union of the Warsaw Treaty countries. The socialist community does not strive to achieve military supremacy in Europe but will not allow this community to get into a weaker position. The peaceful future of Europe and the whole world is inconceivable without action unity and fraternal cooperation of the socialist community in all spheres, Lubomir Strougal said.

At the conference of communists of the west Slovak region, Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak pointed to the systematic attempts of imperialist states to weaken the cohesion of the socialist community.

Interference in the affairs of the socialist countries was to be facilitated by the policy of "protection of human rights" pursued by the administration of the former U.S. President. When this policy turned against the United States, the new U.S. administration, with the same cynicism, declared a "campaign against terrorism." In reality, the U.S. is trying in this way to justify its support for despotic governments and blacken the socialist countries for aiding the liberation and progressive movements, Vasil Bilak said.

Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Slovak premier, dealt in his address at the conference of communists of Central Slovakia mainly with the topical tasks of Slovakia's economic development. He emphasized the importance of mining and energy, timber, rubber, consumer, food industries and in particular the engineering industry which, he pointed out, must keep its good reputation in the world and maintain the pace dictated by rapid scientific-technological progress in the world.

Josef Korcak, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Czech premier, spoke at the conference of the Central Bohemian Region about the necessity of overcoming yesterday's norms, habits and concepts. He said that in no case can this country afford to lag behind scientific-technological progress in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The primary [word indistinct] at present is the ability of the people to adjust themselves to the qualitatively new conditions of work, he added.

Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, stressed at the conference in North Bohemia the need to make much better use of the huge economic potential created during the years of socialist construction. Nothing is more important in Czechoslovak economic policy than to divert it from extensive to markedly intensive development, Josef Kempny pointed out.

Kapek at Prague

LD071901 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The deliberations of the city conference of the Prague party organization are being attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by its general secretary and the president of the republic, Gustav Husak.

The chief secretary of the city party committee in Prague, Antonin Kapek, stressed in the report that the basic aims of communists and other working people of the capital are to construct Prague as an exemplary socialist large-scale city. He said that it will be possible to report with pride to the 16th congress the fulfillment of decisive tasks in construction, production, transport and other important branches. The importance of Prague as the political, economic and cultural center of our state has been further enhanced.

The report also pointed out some shortcomings which it will be necessary to resolve in the next period. This involved primarily a better utilization of basic production assets, of the shift rate, a full exploitation of technology and of the scientific-technical progress in production. Late completion of some construction projects, especially of civilian facilities, still remains a problem. It is necessary to improve services, public transport, the creation and protection of the living environment.

Comrade Antonin Kapek voiced the conviction that the 140,000 Prague communists will continue to be at the head of enhanced efforts aimed at a general development of our society and, together with other working people, will do everything to master the challenging tasks to be set by the 16th congress.

BRIEFS

BORDER GUARDS' CONFERENCE--A 2-day nationwide conference of communists in the Border Guards, in the protection of state borders and in the units of the Ministry of Interior ended in Mikulovice near Znojmo on 4 March. The resolution of the conference obliges party organizations, political bodies and communists to increase the effectiveness and quality of their work. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

EMBASSY DENIES SUPPORT OF LIBYAN TROOPS IN CHAD

LD091144 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1125 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Lagos, 9 Mar (ADN)--The press attache of the GDR Embassy in the Nigerian Federal Republic has handed the following statement to the Nigerian press:

The claims made in a number of countries that specialists from the GDR have arrived in Ndjamena in support of Libyan troops are without any foundation.

It is obvious that such reports aim at slandering the known policy of solidarity and support of the GDR for the fight of the African peoples for freedom and national independence, at complicating the situation surrounding Chad, and at causing tension between neighboring African states.

HOFFMANN MEETS MOZAMBIQUE DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

AU052005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Mar 81 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received Lt Gen Armando Emilio Guebuza, deputy minister of national defense and National Political Commissar of the Armed Forces and National Political Commissar of the protection and security organs of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During the friendly meeting in the Ministry of Defense the guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, which were cordially reciprocated by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann. Lt Gen Guebuza praised the constantly deepening friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and their armed forces in the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

The GDR minister of defense reported on the initiative and achievements of the members of the National People's Army [NVA] at the side of the Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies to safeguard socialist achievements and peace. The army's steady training results are a worthy contribution to the biggest mass movement to date of the GDR working people on behalf of the 10th SED Congress. Educated in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism the NVA soldiers, by their striving for a high degree of fighting strength and combat readiness, at the same time contribute to supporting the just struggle of Africa's people for national and social liberation as well as against imperialism, colonialism, racism and neocolonialism.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy ministers of national defense, also participated in the meeting.

VERNER MEETS WITH YOUNG ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

LD052151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Mar (ADN)--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has briefed young Italian communists about the contribution of GDR youth to the preparation of the 10th SED Congress. The GDR politicians received on Thursday a delegation of the Italian Communist Youth Federation, currently on a friendly visit to the GDR. In the talk Paul Verner reaffirmed the GDR's support for the implementation of the constructive program for the struggle for peace and security, proposed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Marco Fumagalli, national secretary of the Italian organization, stressed that the worsening international situation and the threat to world peace by the imperialist policy of armament and war, are viewed with great concern by the progressive youth of his country. The Italian Communist Youth Federation consistently advocates detente and disarmament.

ROSTOCK COURT SENTENCES FRG 'AGENTS' EWEN AND MEYER

AU061350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 4 March 1981 the Rostock Bezirk court sentenced the Berlin (West) resident Gerhard Ewen and the FRG citizen Rudolf Meyer for crimes under Section 132 of the Penal Code connected with abuse of the transit agreement to 3 years and 6 months and 2 years and 6 months imprisonment respectively. Ewen and Meyer participated together in preparing and organizing criminal and subversive actions against the GDR. In committing these crimes they abused the entry regulations of the GDR capital, Berlin, violated the transit agreement and also planned crimes involving the abuse of the territories of other countries. To implement their crimes they used conspiratorial means and methods. The car used for the crime, an "Opel-Ascona," license plate B-U 1181, was impounded.

WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES 'TOLERATE' CRIMINAL GANGS

AU061348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday the continuation of the trial against Albert Schuetz, the leader of a criminal gang operating from West Berlin, and his accomplices at a West Berlin court once again confirmed that official authorities and offices of West Berlin are tolerating and directly fostering subversive actions directed against the GDR. As was revealed in the trial, Schuetz, who has several previous convictions and is still at large, organized his crimes professionally and exclusively for the purpose of unlawful gain. In preparing his subversive actions, he forged numerous diplomatic passports of various countries, including documents from the FRG, the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Finland. In committing his crimes gang leader Schuetz closely cooperated with the criminal Aramco gang which is well-known to the courts and is controlled by the secret service.

Schuetz Agent Arrested

AU060936 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 28 February in the GDR capital Berlin, the GDR security organs detained Magdalena Saurin-Rohrbeck, resident of Berlin (West). As an accomplice of the leader of the criminal Schuetz gang, operating from West Berlin, she intensively participated in subversive crimes against the GDR. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

HOFFMANN WRITES ON 25TH ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU061654 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 28 Feb 81 p 1-3

[Article by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of national defense: "25 Years of Loyal Service Watching Over Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] Together with the GDR working people, the soldiers of the National People's Army [NVA] will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the creation of the GDR Armed Forces on 1 March 1981. In reviewing this period which spreads over a quarter of century, we can proudly state: This army has achieved outstanding successes in its development.

Under the leadership of the workers class party and in alliance with the Soviet Union and its glorious Armed Forces, and in alliance with all states and armies belonging to the socialist defense community, our army has asserted itself as a reliable weapon of the workers and peasants government. Since its very beginnings in 1956, the GDR has been a member of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Since the very beginning, our party has educated the soldiers of our People's Army so they are aware of their class duties as defenders of their socialist motherland, defenders of our glorious common cause of socialism and communism, and defenders of Europe. They are also fully aware of the fact that they must devote all their efforts to fulfilling these duties.

Both the Bulgarian and German communists and internationalists have struggled for several decades--at the side of the Soviet comrades in defending the achievements of the October Revolution, as well as in joint resistance against fascist terror and dictatorship in their own countries. This common struggle is one of the revolutionary behests which our People's Army has inherited and is implementing. After the liberation of our peoples from Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Army, the friendship between our two Marxist-Leninist parties and our two socialist states has greatly developed and is presently prospering.

For as long as a quarter of a century, our NVA has contributed to preventing the expansionist goals of the successors of Hitler's fascism, of the imperialists and militarists in the FRG supported by the NATO bloc. Thus our army is actively struggling against the most dangerous enemies of the German people and of European security. It is acting in the spirit of Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann--the unforgettable leaders of the Bulgarian and German workers movement. Georgi Dimitrov was the man who unmasked the Fascists in 1933 during the Leipzig trial that followed the Reichstag fire incident. By his behavior at the trial, Dimitrov set an example for us, the German communists, in showing us how to wage a successful struggle against Fascist dictatorship.

Dimitrov and Thaelmann were the men who educated the workers class in our countries and who taught them the most important facts of Marxism-Leninism. They taught them the experience of the October Revolution, the most important lesson of which was the following: Once the workers class and the working people seize power, they should never let it go. In celebrating their 25th anniversary, the soldiers of the GDR NVA are proud and happy because they know they have honorably implemented all these behests. On the occasion of a soldiers' decoration ceremony held on 16 February 1981, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated as follows: "Loyal to the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, loyal to the traditions of the revolutionary workers movement, we have never allowed the solid foundations of the workers peasants and power to be shaken; on the contrary, we have always strengthened and defended them--this is a correct and praiseworthy attitude indeed!"

Our NVA has been able to fulfill its duty as a tool of the ruling workers' class power at every stage of its development, because the most important guarantees for this have existed since the very beginning. The constant leadership exerted by the workers' class party, the close alliance with the Soviet country and with the glorious October Revolution Army, the alliance with the peoples and armies of the socialist community countries, and last but not least the close alliance existing between our army and the GDR people--an alliance which is steadily growing--are the main guarantees enabling our army to fulfill it duties.

The SED Central Committee is training the basic party organizations within the army to act as a mobilizing and stimulating factor, by consistently and creatively implementing party tasks and military orders and instructions, and by persuading army personnel with the strength of its arguments. All communists serving within the Armed Forces are setting an example by their work. Every officer in the NVA must fulfill his duties and exercise his functions as a military commander in the full awareness of being a party member.

The political organs, the party leading bodies and basic party organizations have devoted and are still devoting particular care to consolidating the party's leading role and to implementing this role in daily military service activities, in accordance with practical tasks.

In doing so, our political organs and party organizations are relying upon the great experience of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. This is why the strength and prestige of our party collectives within the armed forces are steadily growing and being enhanced. This is why party members within the army are involving nonparty personnel in active work, and are setting an example for them. The influence of the party upon life and work in our detachments, units, groups of units and army staffs is increasingly expanding and intensifying. This fact was particularly noted during the preparations for the 10th SED Congress.

The soldiers of our NVA are perfectly aware of the fact that their unequivocal attitude toward the Soviet Union and its glorious Armed Forces are the basic mainstay upon which the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-states and armies relies. They know that this attitude is the basis of the fraternity in class and brotherhood in arms between the NVA and the Bulgarian People's Army as well. The victories which the Bulgarian and Russian freedom fighters won together, the victories of the Bulgarian and Soviet communists and internationalists, represent a source of inspiration for us and have set numerous examples which the soldiers of the German socialist state are following. Although due to the geographical distance we do not have the same possibilities for daily joint actions, we are cooperating on a large scale with the comrades of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. However, the friendship between our peoples and armies is alive and is being fortified also through many joint troops and staff exercises, through the exchange of delegations, through conferences, mutual consultations, and meetings, and last, but not least, through our tourist exchange. In autumn 1980 this friendship attained a new climax with the "Comradeship-in-Arms '80" maneuvers. During this period, several detachments, units and staffs of the Bulgarian People's Army and of the NVA successfully performed complicated, joint training and operations.

The GDR working people and their soldiers are aware of the fact that the southern flank of our defense community is protected by perfectly trained soldiers, educated in a communist spirit, men who are ready to resolutely resist any NATO aggression. We are accomplishing great joint assignments. This is why the close fraternal alliance with the Soviet people and their army, with the Bulgarian people and their army, and with all peoples and armies of our community represents a decisive guarantee safeguarding our present and future successes!

The GDR Armed Forces, as well as those of the other fraternal countries belonging to the socialist community, have always been closely linked to their own peoples. This alliance between army and people has strengthened the joint efforts and actions of the workers class and of all the other working people in support of peace, and in the awareness of our great responsibility demanding that war should never again be started on German territory.

The alliance between the army and people in our country is prospering and developing, because for the first time in the German people's history an army has come into existence whose purpose is not to attack other peoples and involve the world in war, at the whim of the ruling classes, but to protect the working people's peace and reliably defend their peaceful and constructive efforts. Such is the character of the National People's Armed Forces in the GDR.

This is why, according to the requirements of its class assignment, the NVA has to serve and respond to the interests of all peace-loving and progressive people. It is our goal to reliably defend the achievements of socialism, side by side with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist armies. It is our purpose to stop the forces of war, whenever they try to proceed along the path of military adventure. It is also our goal to be capable of resisting imperialist aggression, as well as defeating our enemies.

Thus, the NVA has revived and is cultivating all those humanitarian and revolutionary, military traditions which the German people have developed in their centuries-old history. The soldiers and security organs who are defending and protecting our republic are accomplishing their class assignment exclusively in the spirit of the German people's worthiest sons and daughters. They are serving in the spirit of those who fought in the Red Army during the Great October Socialist Revolution, and during the glorious Fatherland War; in the spirit of those who worked together with Dimitrov in the Communist International; in the spirit of those who resisted fascism in "the people's front, Spain" fighting with weapons in their hands; and in the spirit of those who, at the time of Hitler's dictatorship, risked their lives fighting in the antifascist resistance for a new, democratic and socialist Germany.

Our people's progressive military traditions and their implementation are in obvious contradiction to the revival of an aggressive, militarist and fascist spirit, which for several decades has characterized the Bundeswehr and public life in the FRG. The progressive and peace-loving forces in West Germany are horrified to find out that "the heroes who are cited as an example for the Bundeswehr soldiers are still those of past adventures aimed at world domination." This is how an FRG periodical recently described the situation.

The barracks of German imperialists and militarists are still named after feudal lords of the imperial era, seven of them are named after Field Marshal General Von Hindenburg, who had a great share in protracting and losing World War I and in the preparations for World War II.

Officers of the former imperial army, covered with decorations, and fanatic generals of the Fascist Wehrmacht, militarists and murderers of the workers class, are being selected to serve as examples of military valor for German youths.

This army, which represents a main and essential part of the state-monopolist ruling apparatus in the FRG, is one of the most dangerous and well-equipped tools of imperialist world domination today, along with the Armed Forces of the United States! The FRG Army, besides being equipped with the most modern weapons, is educated in a violently anti-communist spirit.

The gigantic programs of the Western world in purchasing the most up-to-date and expensive weapons, the permission to use the FRG for stationing U.S. medium-range missiles, nuclear bombs, neutron warheads, air force regiments, fortifications in the air and on water, likely to ensure NATO's superiority in the strategic balance of forces--all this is combined with an extremely aggressive, anticommunist psychological pressure upon the consciousness and feelings of the population.

In evaluating the situation, the SED Central Committee and the Central Committee of the fraternal parties stressed the following: It is our responsibility to state that the NATO actions aimed at intensifying the arms race and exacerbating aggressiveness are complicating, to an extreme, the international situation. If imperialism, towards the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties, has gone over to a fierce counteroffensive in trying to stop the people's progress along the path of peace and progress, the NVA, as part of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, is ready to stop NATO's aggressive intentions.

On the eve of the 25th army anniversary, it is obvious both to our friends and enemies that the NVA has asserted itself as an armed tool of the victorious workers class, as a sharp sword of socialist revolution in the GDR and as a strong member of the international defense system of allied socialist states in Europe.

In the forthcoming years we will continue to devote even greater efforts to the achievement of the most important political goal of the Warsaw Pact member-countries for guaranteeing security and peace, in building socialism and communism, and for people's happiness. The Bulgarian people and our Bulgarian brothers in class and in arms can rest reassured in this respect!

POLISH CITIZENS CHARGED WITH ANTISTATE ACTIVITY

LD071432 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Leszek Moczulski and three of his associates have been charged in Warsaw with carrying out activities directed against the fundamental political interests of the Polish People's Republic. The prosecutor's office of the Warsaw Voivodship has already submitted an indictment, according to which the accused founded an organization called the "Confederation of Independent Poland" in September 1979, which was financed by foreign centers. The men in detention, who are qualified lawyers and historians, collaborated with these centers. They supplied state information in exchange for material and technical assistance and guidance for their organizational work. Their activity was directed toward the violent overthrow of Poland's constitutional order, the weakening of the country's defense capability and the undermining of its alliance with the socialist countries.

REAGAN MIDDLE EAST POLICY SAID 'DANGEROUS'

AU061550 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Mar 81 p 2

[Viktor Palfi article: "Reagan and the Regions (The Middle East and Persian Gulf); Dangers of a New Strategy"]

[Text] While his predecessor was not anti-Israel, either, it is the general opinion that an emphatic pro-Israeli attitude will characterize President Reagan's Middle East policy. Allegedly, he regards the area's complicated complex of issues through a stereotyped prism of David (Israel) versus Goliath (the Arabs). Whether that is true or not, U.S. policy is not dictated by any means by the President's emotions, but by the country's big-power interests.

A few cornerstones of the new U.S. policy about to develop in the Middle East had already been laid by the previous administration. One is the Carter doctrine, which declared the oil-rich Persian Gulf area a vital interest sphere of the United States. Related to this is the U.S. endeavor to secure military bases in the area and establishment of a rapid deployment force aimed at ensuring a U.S. military presence there. This should have been served also by the Camp David separate agreement, but the hopes attached to that have subsided in the meantime. Still, Reagan will have to build his own imperial strategy on these inherited bases in any case. And a few previous verbal and written statements by Secretary of State Haig and national security adviser Richard Allen present a picture of the latter.

Its style will be tough and even aggressive--is the opinion of the London TIMES about President Reagan's expected Middle East policy, and it is to be feared that this is close to the truth. Still, this is characteristic of the new President's entire foreign policy. There is every indication that Israel and Egypt will be the two fundamental pillars of the U.S. administration's Middle East strategy. The emphasis is placed on intensifying the U.S. military presence. In one of his statements, Richard Allen raised the possibility of the United States taking over two Israeli air bases (Eytam and Ezion) in the Sinai Peninsula before they come under Egyptian control in 1982, in the hope that President as-Sadat will not object to the U.S. presence there afterward.

Allen has laid down the objectives of U.S. policy in the area in five points: 1) offsetting the Soviet Union's presence in Afghanistan; 2) "detaching" the PLO from the Islamic revolution in Iran and reducing the latter's support for the Palestinian cause; 3) neutralizing Iraq's stature, enhanced since the shah's fall, in the area and restoring the previous balance of power; 4) preserving the internal stability of the most important oil-producing countries by turning, among other things, a consolidated and nonaligned Iran against the Soviet Union and persuading it to cooperate with the rest of the oil producers in repelling "Soviet penetration"; and 5) isolating the countries of the steadfastness front--primarily Syria, Libya and Algeria, at the same time, coercing the PLO into turning to Jordan and Israel in the matter of Palestinian autonomy.

Washington regards Jordan as the weakest link of the chain. According to a statement by Reagan, this country can be considered as the key to a Middle East settlement. As the first step, they would like to induce King Husayn to join the Camp David "process." In exchange, they would support the king's plan envisioning a Jordanian-Israeli condominium on the West Bank and providing a framework for Palestinian self-determination, to be recognized some time in the future. However, even if he is personally inclined to do so, Husayn is not in a position to join in the Camp David deal, which is rejected by the conservative Arab regimes. He cannot even undertake to present openly his plan for a settlement; at the Islamic summit conference held in Riyadh, he was obliged to acknowledge once more that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arabs.

Consistent with the campaign he has proclaimed against "international terrorism," President Reagan's opinion of the latter is quite different. He has called the PLO a "bunch of assasins," who are "smart enough to include the term liberation in the name of their criminal gang." This rudely offensive statement has caused general indignation in the Arab world and in Islamic countries.

Following the Shah's downfall, the Carter administration strove to include its West European allies politically, economically and, not least, militarily in "defending" the Persian Gulf. After all--it was argued in Washington--it is from there that West Europe obtains approximately 60 percent of its crude oil requirements and thus it cannot be indifferent to what happens there. It is conceivable that the new U.S. administration will not insist so greatly on that. According to the reasoning of Robert Tucker, a member of the Reaganite "brain trust," "the center of gravity of U.S. interests is not in Europe today, but at the Persian Gulf," because, if the United States "loses" the Gulf area, its position in West Europe and Japan will be weakened. That means U.S. influence in Europe and the Far East depends on its control of the Persian Gulf oil fields.

From all this, the political expert draws the conclusion that the United States must be prepared militarily to control and protect the oil fields: "not only from the Soviet Union, but also from local dangers, indeed, primarily from them," Tucker openly admits. That means that, to retain its influence in West Europe, the United States claims the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of the area's countries, the right--since it does not have a reliable regional gendarme since the Shah's fall--to fulfill that task itself.

It is not difficult to see what dangers for world peace would be involved even in a partial implementation of such a "scenario." Regional conflicts could easily lead to a confrontation between the two great powers. According to the TIMES, increasing the U.S. military presence "could only prompt the Soviet Union to also increase its forces in response." However, the Soviet Union has another response in connection with this issue, one that was made in Leonid Brezhnev's congress report: "Instead of concentrating more and more additional troops and weapons in the area, we propose averting the danger of war there by concluding an international agreement."

COMMENTATOR PRAISES CPSU STAND ON ISSUES

LD090044 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Mar (MTI)--"The congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have all marked an important stage on the historic road which Lenin's party has gone since the statutory meeting of March 1898," reads an article in Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, who attended the 26th Congress of the CPSU as member of the Hungarian party delegation.

The author of the article further asserts: "The congress paid special attention to the relations of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, stressing that the members of the socialist community have created a new type of inter-state relations: links resting on just, equal and fraternal internationalist bases, also comprising the friendship embracing hundreds of millions of popular masses. These principles, which our party regards as totally valid, constitute a solid basis of the Hungarian-Soviet ties. Our party is firmly convinced: It is now more actual than ever before to learn from each other's experience. What was told at the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party also goes to evidence that in the course of building an advanced socialist society, the Hungarian communists work to solve tasks similar in many respects and think in the same way in answering the newly arised questions of development as do their class brothers in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

"The progressive and peace-loving forces of the world," writes Andras Gyenes, "have recently been experiencing with growing concern the slowdown of the process of detente unfolded in previous years and the escalation of the armaments race. The increasingly fierce propaganda campaign of the extremist bourgeois circles against the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, their efforts at upsetting the military balance and the increase of the war danger have enhanced immensely the importance of the international platforms of the 26th congress. The congress gave a definite and explicit expression to the belief in preserving peace and the readiness for dialogue and cooperation among states with divergent social systems," said Andras Gyenes.

"The issue of strategic arms reductions takes a prominent place among the congressional initiatives," goes on Andras Gyenes, pointing out that the Soviet Union is prepared to resume or continue the SALT II negotiations. The HSWP attaches great importance to the congressional proposals designed to preserve peace in the Far East and adopt confidence-building measures there. The agreements to be reached in this field could furnish the bases for boosting good-neighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and China and Japan. It was righteously stressed at the congress: The blame for the adverse trends in the Soviet-Chinese relations lies not on the Soviet Union, and invariably valid are all the proposals that the Soviet leadership has put forth on normalizing relations.

"The world's progressive-minded public opinion has received with approval the CPSU's fresh peace initiatives, including organization of top-level Soviet-U.S. negotiations. A decisive role in realizing these proposals is played by the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the allied socialist countries, by their sober-minded, responsible attitudes," concludes the article by Andras Gyenes.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL OFFICIAL VISITS

Puja Meeting

LD091110 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Mar (MTI)--Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Constitution Committee, arrived in Budapest Sunday late at night at the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Frigyes Puja met the guest at Ferihegy Airport. Present was Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira, ambassador to Budapest of the Republic of Portugal.

Talks Begin

LD091114 Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, Mar 9 (MTI)--On Monday in Budapest, official talks began between Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of Hungary, and Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Constitution Committee, currently on an official visit in Hungary.

The negotiating parties discussed topical international affairs and questions of mutual concern.

CURRENCY REGULATIONS CHANGED FOR YUGOSLAV VISITORS

LD052146 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 5 March (MTI)--In a new regulation of the competent Hungarian authorities, taking effect on March 16 each Yugoslav citizen entering Hungary will have to buy 760 forints (more than so far) at the official exchange offices for Yugoslav dinars or any hard currency. The holders of frontier passes used in the direct border zones have to buy only 380 forints and will receive certificate of the purchase each time. The regulation does not affect children under 16 travelling on the parent's passport, railway, ship and bus transit passengers and the clients of travel agencies who come on organized holidays to Hungary.

SARLOS ON NATIONAL UNITY, PEOPLE'S FRONT

LD081132 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 7 Mar (MTI)--On the occasion of the forthcoming congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, discussed a few questions related to national unity in a statement to MTI.

He said: "When we say we strive for national unity, we always add: As far as the adoption of the basic political goals, the goals of socialism [are] concerned, we have managed to create this unity. A unity can be considered full if the number of those professing totally different opinions is insignificant." There are other important questions on which unity is essential. In this context Istvan Sarlos stressed the importance of a stable awareness of citizenship, of the recognition that "people are Hungarian citizens may they be Hugarians, Germans, Romanians, Serbs or Slovaks. And in case someone is the citizen of a country and keeps his citizenship, he takes the obligation to abide by the laws of that country and work for its prosperity, sice this is what his individual well-being too depends on."

Istvan Sarlos said that the people should cherish their national and historic traditions more than hitherto, because "in this respect we have fallen behind a few socialist countries, where people talk much more of the greats [as received] of their historic past than we do. It is almost always an anniversary when we remember outstanding personalities. However, the introduction of our prominent historic figures and the evocation of their deeds and thoughts should be lent a continuous character," he said.

In regard to the lag of development of the consciousness behind the economic growth in Hungary, Istvan Sarlos said that the modern production processes require greater knowledge and culture, something which permits effective exchanges of views in social dimensions. It is that "every participant feel themselves an equal partner and regard the other as such. This is why we have set up the local people's Front committees, and attach utmost importance to increasing the number of well-prepared, conscious public figures."

This, of course, cannot go without disputes, the ideological included, which must not be considered a counter-argument denying national unity. "Discussions involving divergent views certainly polish the mind and are suitable for the manysided explanation of opinions. And as to the final outcome, it is the socialist ideology which has the strength to shap society and more and more the entire world," stressed Istvan Sarlos.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON POLAND, THREAT TO STATE CITED

LD082144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The Soviet daily PRAVDA in its editorial today on the international situation writes that the situation in Poland is an example how, as a result of errors and mistakes in domestic policy accompanied by the intrigues of imperialism , a threat can be created to the foundations of a socialist state. PRAVDA recalls the statement from the report by Leonid Brezhnev read at the 26th CPSU Congress that the Polish communists, the Polish working class and all the working people can absolutely rely [words indistinct]. We will not abandon the fraternal, socialist Poland (?in its hour of need) and we will not allow any harm to be done to it. The daily also states that the recent meeting of the Soviet and Polish leaders deomonstrated that the Polish communists are fully determined to turn back the serious threat hanging over the socialist achievements of the masses.

U.S. TREND TOWARD 'MILITARIZATION' DISCUSSED

LD062038 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 6 Mar 81

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 6 Mar (PAP)--The new Republican administration in Washington has submitted to Congress a programme of its economic policy, which combines drastic cuts in state budget with a substantial growth of spendings on armaments build-up.

Thus the priorities of the Washington administration can be said to have changed radically. Social programmes, first launched back in the times of President Roosevelt's administration, have been put aside while problems of armaments and armed forces build-up have come to the fore [word indistinct] tasks that Reagan wants to realize.

The armaments and the army build-up programmes, in the form in which they have been submitted to Congress, are no revelation. Only their scope and dates of implementation have been altered. There can be no doubt that what the administration has put forth is a programme of militarization of the United States. The Pentagon's role is going to strengthen if only because of the huge sums of money it is going to have at its disposal and production orders it is going to award.

Political repercussions of such programmes of activity of the U.S. administration will be enormous both for internal and external policy. We are witnessing an essential qualitative change in the entire American policy.

This change arouses concern both in the United States itself and outside it--among the U.S. allies, too. The world is wondering where this change may lead to and what its repercussions for East-West relations and international security may be.

Only future will show what the answer to these questions will be. But it would be desirable that the Americans themselves start seeking the answers already now and with greater determination than so far, which lies in their interest no less than [words indistinct] of the whole world.

WALESA INTERVIEW ON EVENTS, NEW GOVERNMENT REPORTED

LD072056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] An interview with Lech Walesa has been published by the Italian paper CORRIERE DELLA SERA. This interview was conducted by a famous Italian journalist, Oriana Fallacci. Lech Walesa speaks, among other things, about the attitude of Solidarity toward further development of events in Poland and about his participation in the new trade union movement.

Describing the attitude of Solidarity toward the appeal of Premier Jaruzelski for 90 days of calm, Lech Walesa stated that his organization does not have a hostile attitude toward the new government. Poland needs a strong government, said Walesa, that is a government which really governs.

WORKERS' 'GUARD' PROTECTS MICHNIK FROM ARREST

NC062025 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (AFP)--A 50-member "guard" of Polish workers was formed at Wroclaw southwest of here today to protect a dissident leader from arrest, labor union sources reported. According to the sources, who are members of the independent union federation Solidarity, the workers are guarding Adam Michnik, one of the leaders of the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR).

The sources said that the action was taken after security service agents had sought to give Mr Michnik a letter summoning him to appear Monday before the Warsaw district court.

Mr Michnik, who was in Wroclaw to attend a meeting by students at the university there, refused to accept the summons, the sources said. He was at the local union office at the time. The guard was quickly formed and accompanied the dissident leader to the campus in a bus. Security agents followed them to the university, the sources reported.

Another top KOR leader, Jacek Kuron, was arrested early yesterday and held at a police station for five hours before being released. He was told that he was being placed under police restrictions and investigated on charges of slandering the Polish state.

INDICTMENT OF KPN MEMBERS SENT TO WARSAW COURT

LD061800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship procurator's office today forwarded to the voivodship court the indictment against Robert Leszek Muczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, (Tadeusz Panski) and (Tadeusz Jedziszak).

In September 1979 the accused formed the illegal association under the name Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] in which they carried out leading functions. This organization was financed by foreign centers which carry out activities aimed against People's Poland and its allies.

Leszek Muczulski and the other persons have been accused of having carried out actions directed against the fundamental political interests of the Polish People's Republic.

LODZ MKZ APPROVES 10-16 MARCH STRIKE SCHEDULE

LD072356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 7 Mar 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Excerpts] The dispute between the management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] hospital in Lodz and the factory commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of the hospital has been going on for quite some time.

A meeting was held today at the Teofilow textile and (?clothing) factory in Lodz of the delegates of the factory commissions of the NSZZ Solidarity belonging to the region of activity of the provisional board of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Lodz region Solidarity. The first item on the agenda concerned the conflict at the MSW hospital. Once again the MKZ Presidium presented the background of the dispute. According to the MKZ, the Lodz Solidarity has now exhausted all possibilities of intervening in this matter. It had made unsuccessful attempts to hold talks with authorities at various levels. The MKZ Presidium, having been given powers by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] to make a decision, today presented to the delegates the schedule [kalendarzyk] of strikes, which was approved by a majority vote.

The schedule has been divided into four stages: If the situation does not improve (?soon), then a decision will be made to conduct a warning strike on Tuesday, 10 March from 1000 until 1100. Next, on Thursday, 12 March from 1000 until 1100. Also, on Thursday, 12 March, it is planned to have a sit-in strike in 20 of the largest enterprises in the Lodz region beginning at 0700. The third stage on 13 March calls for the strike to be joined by 40 other enterprises. Finally, the fourth stage would see the possible use on 16 March of a form of general strike in the region under the (?jurisdiction) of the Lodz Solidarity.

This position can be altered if other decisions are made by the KKP. The KKP gathered today at the Warsaw Technical University and no doubt the Lodz issue was on the agenda. This session is still in progress as we are broadcasting this trade union magazine.

TU SPOKESMAN WARNS AGAINST TRACTS ON ZIONIST PLOT

NC071640 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar (AFP)--The Warsaw branch of the independent trade union federation Solidarity today warned the public to distrust anonymous tracts that refer to a "Zionist plot" to seize control of the Polish labor movement. In a press conference at the branch's offices here, spokesman Janusz Nyszkiewicz said that the pamphlets, which call for a demonstration at noon tomorrow in memory of the victims of Stalinism, were being distributed by low-ranking communist activists.

He said that he believed the tracts were part of a provocation directed at students who were planning a ceremony tomorrow at the university here to mark the anniversary of the March 3, 1968 clashes between security forces and students. "We are absolutely convinced," Mr Nyszkiewicz said, "that the tracts will not receive any response from the public. But we cannot allow slogans tainted with anti-Semitism to be used by people pretending to act in defense of our union."

RALLIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF 1968 UNIVERSITY CLASHES

LD090924 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Mar (PAP)--Two rallies were held in the Polish capital today. One was held at the Warsaw University in connection with the 13th anniversary of the March 1968 events. The rally was organized by the Independent Association of Students of the Warsaw University and the Academy of Catholic Theology and the Solidarity union.

The other rally which was organized by the Grunwald patriotic association was held near the building of the former ministry of public security. The speakers at this rally recalled acts of violation of law and order in the days of personality cult, and suggested that some Warsaw University lecturers, dismissed from the university in 1968, had played an active role in such practices.

WALESA ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF SHIPYARD ORGANIZATION

LD071926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 7 Mar 81

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program]

[Text] Solidarity is reaching the end of the election campaign, which in the past few weeks (?was the main issue) beside other matters like the question of work-free Saturdays.

In Gdansk at the Lenin Shipyard the Solidarity works organization [as heard] elected Lech Walesa as chairman. We do not have full details, unfortunately, but according to those we have he received [word indistinct] more than 80 percent of votes. According to the Solidarity election statute Lech Walesa is therefore a delegate to the regional election assembly and he has the right to be a candidate for its offices.

GORSKI APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF STUDENT LIAISON GROUP

LD071804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The press spokesman of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has stated that a commission for contacts with student organizations has been established. Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, has been appointed chairman of this commission, which is composed of representatives of various departments supervising schools of higher education and authorities of these schools. The commission will supervise the implementation of student's demands and agreements, consult on legal acts important for students and give opinions on various issues put forward by students in coordination with student organizations.

NAVY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES HOLD FIRST TU CONFERENCE

LD061424 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] The first national conference of the NSZZ Civilian Armed Forces Employees of the Navy has been held. The conference was attended by representatives of the central board of the union, the Navy command, and delegates of numerous civilian employees of the Navy and its institutions. Mariusz Jaron was elected chairman of the naval branch of the NSZZ Civilian Armed Forces Employees.

ARMY CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES COMPLETE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD082044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The information and election campaign connected with the formation of regional boards of the union has been completed in the NSZZ of Army Employees to which almost all the civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense are affiliated.

Regional branches of the union have been elected in the Pomeranian, Silesian and Warsaw Military Districts, in the Air Force, the country's Air Defense troops and in the Navy. The newly elected boards, embarking on organizational activities, have begun cooperation with the commanders of military districts and of various services.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE TU CONGRESS CONCLUDES MEETINGS

LD070118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The first national congress of the Trade Union of Prosecutor's Office Employees ended its deliberations in the capital yesterday. The issue of further strengthening the prosecutors office's organs' role as one of the guarantors of socialist legality has been discussed. The necessity of updating the existing legal system and of reforming the state organs' structure has also been emphasized.

GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY GROUP TO STUDY EDUCATION

LD071936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting took place in Warsaw today between representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity and the Ministry of Education and Training on essential issues concerning the Polish educational system. The representatives have decided to hold meetings of working teams in March and April concerned with the following issues: teaching of humanities, children's homes, care for blind children and children with impaired vision, care for children of pre-school age and primary education, foreign languages, the educative role of schools and their place in the system of child care and vocational training. A plenum will be held later to review the joint study, summarize the results of the working teams' meetings and define the procedures for further systematic consultations between Solidarity and the Ministry of Education and Training.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI ATTEND SEJM; RAKOWSKI, CZYREK SPEAK

6 Mar Morning Session

LD061438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] A session of the Sejm opened in Warsaw at 1000 today. Present at the session are Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Opening the session the speaker, Stanislaw Gucwa, moved that the agenda be supplemented by the inclusion of an item on appointing an extraordinary commission for verifying the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements, and also by an adjournment motion. The chamber approved these additions.

After the debate on the rural self-government bill, Deputy Speaker Halina Skibniewska, who chaired the debate after the intermission, reported that the Sejm Presidium has decided to submit the bill for public consultation and has requested teams of deputies representing individual voivodships to hold meetings on this subject as soon as possible.

Next on its agenda the Sejm heard a report from the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs issued jointly with the Commission for Legislative Work, on the State Council bill on the state labor inspectorate. On behalf of both these commissions the report was presented by Deputy Kazimierz Plezia. The Sejm unanimously adopted the state labor inspectorate bill.

Today's agenda also makes provision for deputies' interpellations and questions which will be answered by representatives of the government, and for changes in the composition of Sejm commissions.

Agreement-Monitoring Committee

LD062204 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (PAP)--At the motion of deputies' clubs and circles of the Sejm (Parliament) has called into being an extraordinary committee to monitor the realization of the strike settlement agreements from Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and elected its members. The committee is composed of 15 deputies.

The Sejm resolution empowered the committee to carry out control activities, to review analyses, reports, documents and information indispensable to evaluate the realization of agreements. The committee will be presenting to the Sejm periodical reports on the implementation of the agreements. It will also be empowered to examine (?other problems) connected with the realization of the agreements.

Member of the Council of State Jan Szczepanski (no party affiliation) was this evening elected chairman of a special Sejm committee called up Friday to monitor the realization of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. His deputies are: Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek (PZPR), Tadeusz Stadnicenko (DP) and Jerzy Szymanek (UPP).

Rakowski, Czyrek Answers

LD061859 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Opening portion of 6 March afternoon session of Polish Sejm in Warsaw, introduced by Sejm Deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblan and including answers to deputies' questions by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek--live]

[Text] [Werblan] Citizen deputies! I am resuming the session. We now have Point Four on the agenda: interpellations and questions from deputies. The Sejm Presidium has received interpellations which the Presidium sent on to those whom it concerns. Right now we shall start giving replies to these interpellations.

The 15 journalist-deputies, in a group interpellation, express their concern over the prolongation of work on the draft censorship law. The group asks the question: By what time does the government intend to submit this draft as a motion in the Sejm? At the same time the deputies ask whether the government, by not waiting for the law to be passed, sees the possibility of the implementation [words indistinct] regarding which there is agreement between the governmental and social draft laws. In order to give a reply to this interpellation the platform will be taken by Citizen Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers:

[Rakowski] May it please the speaker and the house! The fact that the government is prolonging work on the new draft censorship law has for a long time now been giving rise to many discussions and questions. Today I would not like to go into the reasons occasioning this delay but I would like to reassure my journalist colleagues, printers and creative people that the government of which I am a member really does not have any plan which would consiciously provide for prolonging the work on the draft law.

This project is in fact ready and next week I shall submit it to the government Presidium and then to the Council of Ministers. After the approval of this project by the Council of Ministers it will be submitted to the Sejm within 10 days.

This is a project worked out jointly by the Ministry of Justice--and now I must read because I have a number of committees--the consultative committee of creative and scientific associations and the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

In this project's statement of reasons there are several items on which the sides have failed to agree. We are handing over this joint project, together with the statement which contain these items on which until now no agreement has been reached, in order to enable the Sejm to find a solution. The final decision on this matter belongs to the Sejm and its committees.

Regarding the second part of the question, I would like to say that yes, there do exist possibilities, and we shall try to implement these possibilities in practice. This much on the subject of this interpellation.

On the other hand, using the opportunity to speak from this rostrum, as a government member responsible for the organization of routine cooperation between government and Sejm, I would like to state that the government is watching with great attention the Sejm's plenary and commission debates. As far as plenary debates are concerned, the premier's initiative has resulted in the practice that every speech by a deputy addressed to the government, every remark made by a deputy, is being thoroughly examined by the government within 2 weeks and that every deputy will receive a reply which will contain the government's position or an explanation of what the government plans to do in this or that matter. This is a practice which will be implemented, a practice which in my opinion can in fact tighten cooperation between the govenment and our Sejm.

[Werblan] Thank you very much. I thank the citizen deputy premier. Would any one of the citizen deputies like to speak on this matter? Deputy Malcuzynski.

[Malcuzynski] I thank the citizen speaker. I would like to ask Deputy Premier Rakowski: If I have understood correctly, the draft will be submitted to the speaker's authority for examination by the Sejm, with information concerning both variants.

[Rakowski] There are no two variants. There is a joint draft. On the other hand, the points in which the two sides have not found a common language have been added to the joint draft of the introduction.

[Malcuzynski] [Words indistinct] there is a joint draft which in five or six points envisages two variants, known as the social variant and the Ministry of Justice variant. Two documents were appended to the joint draft: the explanation of the social variant and the explanation of the variant, let us call it the government variant, of the Ministry of Justice. I would like to know whether the committees will receive the full material?

[Rakowski] Naturally, yes.

[Werblan] Thank you. Does any one of the deputies wish to speak on this same matter? No. In that case I regard the matter of the interpellation of the group of deputies-journalists as closed. I thank the citizen deputy premier.

Deputy Zbigniew Bialecki, (name indistinct] constituency, refers in his interpellation to the recent meeting in Bonn of education ministers of the FRG's federal laender. The deputy notes that according to news agency reports, it has been decided during the meeting of that commission that school textbooks and map publications will depict Germany with the borders of 1937, while the FRG-GDR border will be marked as a border of a special kind. These decisions are in agreement with neither the spirit nor the letter of the treaty signed between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG on 7 December 1970, and their character and political significance point back to the times of the cold war. In this connection the author of the interpellation asks the minister of foreign affairs how the decisions adopted in Bonn are to be understood and what they mean in the present international situation regarding the process of normalization of relations between our countries.

In order to reply to this interpellation, Foreign Minister Citizen Jozef Czyrek will take the floor.

[Czyrek] Citizen Speaker, may it please the house.

The interpellation of Citizen-Deputy Bialecki concerns a fundamental principle for our nation and our state, a principle of territorial integrity, as well as an essential premise of peaceful international life and cooperation in Europe which is the recognition of and respect for the postwar political and territorial reality, the political map of contemporary Europe.

Citizen-Deputy Bialecki has justly stated that the decision of the conference of culture ministers of the FRG laender is in keeping with neither the letter nor the spirit of the agreement on the foundations for normalizing relations between Poland and the FRG of 7 December 1970. Indeed, this agreement constitutes a recognition of our border on the Odra and Nysa as definitive and includes a binding obligation to respect it.

Let me remind you that the preamble to this agreement states inter alia: "The Polish People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany are aware that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a basic condition for peace." Article I of this agreement states inter alia: "The sides reaffirm the inviolability of their existing borders now and in the future and undertake to respect each other's territorial integrity without restriction." In Point Three of the same article: "They declare that they have no territorial claims whatsoever against each other and that they will not assert such claims in the future."

I think that the quoted passages of the agreement are so unambiguous that they do not require any further comment.

Unfortunately, however, these decisions and obligations, adopted as bona fide, have been from the very beginning--since the resolution of the Bundestag or since the ratification of the agreement--given a unilateral interpretation in the FRG not in keeping with the letter and spirit of the agreement, inter alia, in statements made by the federal constitutional court and the (?special) tribunal. As a result of this policy the domestic law and the administration of the FRG used to ignore the provisions of the agreement.

Because of the fundamental importance of this issue for the implementation of the agreement and progress of the difficult and complex process of normalization of relations between our two countries, this problem was consistently raised by us in all political talks, in political dialogue--among others at the so called German-Polish forum--and also by our press and in political writing.

Inter alia, it was stated in the aide memoire of the Government of the Polish People's Republic of 30 March 1977--I am quoting--that the Polish side pointed many times at the phenomenon of repeated instances of unilateral, domestic interpretations decidely contrary to the agreement of 7 December 1970 such as, for instance, the pronouncements of the constitutional tribunal of 30 July 1973 and of 7 July 1975 and the federal special tribunal. The Polish side pointed out many times that continuous activity, and even stepping up of such activity, by revisionist forces disrupts the atmosphere and is aimed against the goals of normalization. This activity aimed against the ideal of peaceful coexistence of peoples and against the territorial integrity of the state is actually aimed against the process of international detente. This document also states that the Polish side emphatically confirms that the issue of educating the young generation in the spirit of the agreement on the foundations for normalization, including the problem of schoolbooks and the contents of education, is treated as one of the fundamental issues in the process of normalizing bilateral relations and the implementation of the joint statement.

The latest decision of the conference of ministers of culture of FRG laender means, unfortunately, an escalation of actions and practices contrary to the treaty, undertaken by anti-Polish forces from the CDU-CSU opposition party and under the cold war pressure of revisionist forces. They are also directed against our allies and friends, the Soviet Union and the GDR, with whom we cooperate closely in this matter too.

On our behalf, in view of the weight and meaning of this decision, we have lodged a categorical protest. I would like to present to the house the text of this protest:

The Government of the Polish People's Republic desires to state that the decisions of the standing conference of FRG ministers of culture, which are aimed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Polish People's Republic, are disturbing the atmosphere of mutual relations, are causing new suspicion and do not serve the policy of detente and cooperation. They remain in gross contrast with the treaty signed between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG and they violate the decisions of the agreement on cultural cooperation and other accords.

They also ignore the results of the years of work of the joint commission for textbook affairs, appointed on the basis of the agreement between UNESCO committees. The decision of the standing conference of ministers of culture remains in contrast with the norms of international law which are in force, with the declaration of the United Nations Organization on the education of societies in the spirit of peace, and it cannot be made consistent with the Final Act of the CSCE. It also violates other agreements which are binding from the viewpoint of international law.

The decision of the conference of ministers of culture was adopted at a moment which is special to Poland and after many years of intensive dialogue, during which the official representatives of the FRG, of educational authorities and the world of science assured the Polish side many times of the understanding of the necessity to adapt the FRG's actions and domestic law to the commitments accepted in the treaty of 1970 and also to the exigencies of the process of normalizing mutual relations.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic protests categorically against marking the borders of the Polish state in contrast with international law on maps published in the FRG and also against the failure to use the official names for localities situated on Polish territory.

Only with the intention of a conscious education of young people in the FRG in the spirit of expansionism and of illusory hopes for a return to the borders of 1937 can one explain the real intentions of the FRG educational authorities who are responsible on behalf of the state for educating the young citizens of that state.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic draws attention to the fact that the principles defined by the standing conference of ministers of culture, being in contrast with the essence of the process of normalization, could burden a number of questions in the mutual relations between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG, including cooperating in the sphere of culture and education and the activities of the joint commission for textbook affairs. The conference decisions, which reveal mistrust, will affect negatively cooperation and contacts between young people of the two countries.

Being guided by concern for the future of mutual relations between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG, by the desire not to burden the atmosphere in Europe with new seeds of discontent and by the principles of the education of young people in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, the Government of the Polish People's Republic demands the immediate abolition of the principles defined by the standing conference of FRG ministers of culture on 12 February 1981 and the consistent observance in the practice of mutual relations of the commitments resulting from the treaty of 1970 and other bilateral agreements signed between the Polish People's Republic and the FRG.

I present the text of this protest with the deep conviction that it corresponds with the views and feelings of our people and that it will meet with the support of the house. Our position and actions correspond with our national interests and also with the great cause of peaceful stabilization of relations in Europe. They also correspond with the well-conceived interests of normalizing relations between Poland and the FRG, whose special moral and political weight and role in consolidating detente and strengthening peaceful coexistence in Europe is generally recognized. I express the hope that this will find its expression in the course of the visit of FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Poland, which is to take place soon.

Szczepanski Investigation

LD062202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1925 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Question by Deputy Jozef Serafin and reply by Prosecutor General Lucjan Czubinski on the Maciej Szczepanski case, with Deputy Speaker Piotr Stefanski in the chair, from the 6 March afternoon session of the Polish Sejm in Warsaw--live]

[Text] [Stefanski] Deputy Jozef Serafin.

[Serafin] Citizen speaker, on the basis of a justified and motivated proposal by the prosecutor general, on 8 October 1980, which means almost 5 months ago, (?the court) agreed to hold Deputy Maciej Szczepanski legally and criminally responsible. The press reported it to society, citing the points for which Szczepanski was held responsible. At meetings with the electorate in my constituency, where Deputy Szczepanski also obtained a mandate, the electorate asks why nothing is any longer said or written about this case. They have the impression that the case is being hushed up. Brief notices published on this matter to date do not satisfy society, or more precisely, the electorate. I ask, therefore, the citizen prosecutor general on behalf of the electorate of the 27th constituency at Rybnik, why nothing concrete is happening in this case, and if it is happening, why society is not receiving any information?

[Stefanski] I ask the prosecutor general, Citizen Lucjan Czubinski, to reply.

[Czubinski] Citizen speaker, may it please the house. In reply to Deputy Serafin's question I wish to tell the house the following:

Since September 1980 intensive investigations have been in progress in the case of Deputy Maciej Szczepanski and other persons from the leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. It is an unusually complicated investigation along many lines. From the beginning the investigation met with many difficulties, especially in view of certain events which occurred in the settling of individual threads of cases connected with these proceedings. At present the main burden of collecting material rests on two systems; chiefly on the controlling system, on NIK [Supreme Chamber of control].

Several scores of NIK inspectors are taking part in controls. They are divided into several teams. At the same time 25 almost separate cases and problems are being investigated. We are full of appreciation for the NIK inspectors because they are acting as energetically as possible, thoroughly and objectively. However, may it please the house, the matters are very labor-consuming and require thorough investigation. I would like to add, too, that besides the NIK inspectors, representatives of other controlling systems are also taking part in the investigation of these matters: representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and also various experts.

Recently we received the information that the control organs will hand over and terminate their proceedings by the end of March. Should this be the case, then groups of investigators, chiefly public prosecutors but also investigators of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, will be able to conclude proceedings in May. I would like to ask for understanding and indulgence. It is a matter requiring thorough investigation for reasons I shall not deal with here today because they are known to all the citizen deputies, and at the same time the matter is very complicated, reaching in part beyond the borders of our state, as the citizen deputies know.

I would like to add that until now the investigations, carried out simultaneously with the investigations of organs of control, have involved hearings of more than 500 persons, sme witnesses several times, the hearings of suspected persons, and also collecting basic materials from already clarified problems.

So far in this case four people have been arrested while parts of the proceedings are being carried out concerning other persons, not only from Warsaw. For the time being we can say that the accusations have been confirmed to a considerable degree. These accusations were contained in the proposal when I asked the house to agree to hold Deputy Maciej Szczepanski criminally responsible. Some cases have also been widened and new accusations have been formulated. We believe that we should talk about details in the final phase of the investigation and also about the appropriated or wasted sums of money by Deputy Maciej Szczepanski and third persons.

I wish to assure the house that we shall spare no efforts in order to conclude the case as soon as possible but we shall at the same time do all we can in order that, as is proper, the case be investigated comprehensively and objectively.

As far as the problem of not informing public opinion is concerned, I would not like to formulate the matter in such a way, because it appears that we should aspire in all cases, wherever and whenever possible, not to formulate an indictment prematurely and not to pass sentences on people prematurely since the court is the sole organ authorized to do so. Thank you.

[Stefanski] Does Citizen Deputy Serafin accept the reply of the prosecutor geneal?

[Serafin] Yes.

Rural Self-Government Debate

LD071152 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0705 GMT on 7 March carries a 26-minute recording of the 6 March Sejm debate on the rural self-government bill. First to speak in the debate, which followed the first reading of the bill by Deputy Boleslaw Struzek, was PZPR Deputy (Maria Korczykowska) who said in her 5-minute address that the bill anticipated the strivings and needs of people in rural areas by providing a legal basis for the opeation of rural self-government. It was the absence of that basis that caused the erosion and diminished the importance of rural self-government in recent years.

Next to speak was Znak Deputy Janusz Zablocki who said: "The rural self-government bill which is before the chamber today is a legislative act of enormous social importance and as such has been awaited for a long time--awaited not only by farmers who are affected by it directly but also by all of society who aware of the role played by private farmers in feeding the nation.

"Our society is convinced that without genuine, authentic self-government it is impossible to expect that we in our villages can have social peace and an atmosphere favoring greater effectiveness of farming production.

"Unfortunately one is bound to say that the deputies' bill before us today does not fulfill these social expectations and hopes, and the issue in the form it was presented is not acceptable."

The announcer interjects, saying that Deputy Janusz Zablocki said that the Catholic-Social Deputies Club would put before the Seum Commission for Agriculture and Food Industry an appropriate amendment motion to the rural self-government bill. Zablocki's address was followed by ZSL Deputy (Stanislaw Radosz) who, in his 3-minute address, traced the history of rural self-government and attributed its failures to a lack of sufficiently strong official support.

Next to speak was Pax Deputy (Mieczyslaw Stachura) who said among other things: "There is no question that the most pressing demand made by millions of farmers is the one for the construction of an authentic rural self-government that would genuinely represent the interests of Polish peasantry and would effectively defend them. Only those who are surprised and astonished that this demand is being made can have no idea of the transformations which are taking place in Poland. They are divorced from reality and isolated from life. We favor bringing to life an independent, sovereign, rural self-government in the shape of authentic peasant institutions independent of administration and bureaucracy and representing the interests of private farmers. We also favor a far-reaching reorganization of rural self-government as an institution independent of administrative authorities."

Deputy (Stachura) was followed by Deputies Cecylia Moderacka, Democratic Party member, who called for more regard to be paid to the role of women's farmers circles in rural self-government; Kazimierz Orzechowski, Christian Social Association member, who said that the bill was not about rural self-government as such, but about agricultural circles and farmers' branch associations and therefore did not come up to the hopes and expectations of Polish villages; and Janina Banasik, ZSL member, who analyzed the various points of the bill.

Non-party Deputy Witold Zakrzewski, in his 3-minute address, complained that the bill failed to take into account the role played by people's councils in the operation of rural self-government.

PZPR Deputy Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, who spoke for 3 minutes, and ZSL Deputy Waldemar Michna, who spoke for 2 minutes, both defended the record and performances of agricultural circles.

CONFLICTS BETWEEN PZPR GRASSROOTS, APPARATUS VIEWED

LD051453 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25 Feb 81 p 15

[Piero Benetazzo dispatch: "Let Us Put an End to Stalinism, the Polish Communists Say"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 February--At the entrance to the assembly hall in the big Huta Warszawy steel works--once the regime's pride and joy and now a major center for the new workers' struggle--a big poster listed the names, addresses, telephone numbers and shifts worked by some 30 workers--the party committee responsible for gathering proposals and resolutions for the Polish communists' next congress. The committee was freely elected and is working very hard in discussions which its Chairman Trzesniwski described as "extremely lively"--a continuous series of meetings held by the various cells, answers to individual questions, contacts and exchanges of documents with the city's other communist organizations. The factory's radio station reviews the work and broadcasts criticisms, suggestions and debates twice a week.

The things happening in Huta Warszawy are happening throughout the country, while the Central Committee has not succeeded in launching the guidelines which should have guided the discussion. The congress machine has therefore been set in motion spontaneously, speeding up the pace, sweeping aside procedures, disregarding or violating a rule which makes the apparatus the sole trustee of the party's values and powers. "There is enormous and united pressure," according to the ZYCIE PARTII editorial office," and any attempt to oppose it would result in a further radicalization of the objectives." "This is an outright revolt," writer Putrament said worriedly. "The party grassroots are rising up out of an enourmous sense of frustration to win back their identity and their sense of strength: This is Poland's problem today, rather than Solidarity or the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]."

In little more than 3 months the Central Committee has literally been bombarded with a massive 12,000 resolutions, including a good 300 complete sets of draft rules: The role, the electoral system, democratic centralism, the apparatus' limits are all being called into question in a way which ZYCIE PARTII describes as "peremptory."

Having faded from the political scene during the August crisis--no response to Gierek's repeated appeals for mobilization--the [party] grassroots are now returning with specific signs of autonomy and independence: 800,000 (out of 3 million) are members of Solidarity, but above all the process of renewal is dominated by a pace and breadth of discussion which could herald the overturning of the rules--sacred cow of official orthodoxy.

"We Want To Return to Leninism"

"We want a return to Leninism," ZYCIE PARTII deputy editor Gutkowski stated, "and an end to the methods of exercising power drawn up by Stalin, which are leading the party from crisis to crisis." Along this "tortuous" path--as Putrament describes it with established geopolitical conditions in mind--the Polish communists are walking with determination and confidence: They have already secured--often supporting Solidarity--the replacement of 27 of the 99 voivodship secretaries and--according to unofficial estimates--the purge could dismantle two-thirds of this jealously guarded and arrogant power center. However, the grassroots' pressure is achieving its most important victories on matters of content. "This is being done mainly," Gutkowski said, "by using a procedure which is completely atypical and rather heretical. Traditionally it is the Central Committee which establishes the guidelines, which are then discussed in a predetermined and manipulated debate. But this time the procedure has collapsed under an avalanche of resolutions which now make the very task of launching the guidelines problematical. Nostalgia for traditions has resulted in an attempt to ignore the grassroots' documents but the original guidelines set out by the Presidium [as published] were immediately rejected as inadequate by the congress national committee itself."

The apparatus is therefore no longer able to control the debate and its framework has been rapidly expanded, casting severe doubt on all the pillars and mechanisms of a power which approved orthodoxy intends should be intolerant of any form of control, especially from the grassroots.

"Three fundamental points," Gutkowski said, summing up, "are now clearly defined by the consensus which is emerging from the resolutions: Implementation of the old slogan 'the party leads and the government governs,' in other words tasks should not be merged; rotation of office at all levels of the apparatus--including the first secretary--with a maximum of two terms in office; free and direct elections (in other words, without lists) of all officials, including congress delegates, and party Politburo and Secretariat members.

This latter point is fundamentally important and one over which the trial of strength with the leadership and apparatus is particularly intense: The grassroots consider it an essential prerequisite for establishing the democratic and control mechanisms that will enable them to prevent the usual ostracism and to enter the party dialectic.

But apart from the worries concerning an obstinate apparatus--suddenly deprived of powers and "cultural parameters"--there are also fears of the elimination of a selection criterion whereby cooption is a linchpin in guaranteeing a careful balance between internal pressures and outside requirements.

But there are "geopolitical limitations" to which the grassroots do not seem to pay much attention: The proposal of a 50 percent compromise (half elected directly and half elected by the old system) "has been rejected wholesale" in a resurgence of impatience and radicalism. "The major factories," Gutkowski said, "have informed the leadership that they will in any case vote freely and directly even if their instructions are different, adding the following conditions: All delegates to the congress must first have been elected at a grassroots conference. They have therefore called for the abolition of the electoral commission and insisted that even the party Control Commission be elected no longer by the Central Committee but directly by the congress."

But this opposition--Gutkowski called it "the first violation of democratic centralism"--has already produced some immediate specific results. In all the major industrial centers factory committees and city committees have been regenerated via the new methods and Gdansk has the first freely elected congress commission.

Daniel Passent of POLITYKA said worriedly: "The rate of preparations for the congress must be slowed up because otherwise the entire apparatus, including the leaders, would be eliminated and we would risk having Solidarity members in the party leadership. It is absolutely essential to give assurances to our allies that the communist party is in control of the situation." This is tautological as Putrament himself points out: "The party implies the apparatus, above all."

Toward Horizontal Relations

So the leadership is inclined to postpone the congress and is acting with unquestionable flexibility to remedy the fracture: It has accepted freely elected bodies (including the Gdansk commission); it has often stepped up purges to restore credibility to the apparatus; and it has proposed including in the party statutes "the duty to develop democracy and self-management" and "the salvaging of 130 years of Polish socialist traditions."

But regarding the basic problem--the electoral system and therefore democratic centralism--the only possibility of compromise envisaged by Gutkowski sounds humiliatingly contemptuous: Admittance to the congress "of a few guests" who can be absorbed [recuperati] into the leadership bodies. "The party," he said, "is no longer willing to let itself be manipulated." In fact the grassroots pressure has the strength of another heresy: the break in the old vertical structure--which prevented even direct contacts among different cells within the same factory--and the resumption of so-called horizontal relations, which actually implies an alternative structure parallel to the apparatus.

"The various factories exchange the documents that have been approved and organize meetings at which joint debates take place and joint resolutions are often passed," Gutkowski said: "We are witnessing a continuous exchange of delegates among the various factories: The universities are sending representatives to the workers and vice versa to establish the strength of a bond that is being increasingly challenged and deliberately undermined by the apparatus." Lublin's "Fonika" factory has even drafted a new "communist manifesto" for which it is seeking the other party organizations' support and the Lodz major textiles complexes have rewritten Lenin's "What Is To Be Done?" and are having it circulated.

This joint relations and actions implying a new structure are being established, while from Gdansk there is even a proposal for a kind of preliminary congress at which delegates from all the cells would compare their approved documents and discuss a united strategy. "At last we believe in ourselves," Huta Warszawy's Secretary Trzesniewski said exultantly.

"In fact," Gutkowski concluded. "it would be pointless to postpone the congress. In any case there will be no precedents for its proceedings. We have three secretaries still physically alive (Ochab, Gomulka and Gierek) but politically dead. The gulf between their present silence and their former enormous power sums up the Polish Communist Party's dramatic situation: Men and ideas are exhausted and we always have to start from the top. We want guarantees that this will not happen again."

COUNCIL FOR FOOD ECONOMY BEGINS VIEWING FOOD ISSUES

AU061251 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Mar 81 p 2

[PAP report: "The Council for Food Economy Begins its Activity"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] (PAP)--FORMED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION OF 20 FEBRUARY THIS YEAR, THE COUNCIL FOR FOOD ECONOMY HEADED BY ROMAN MALINOWSKI, ZSL CHIEF COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEMBER AND VICE PREMIER, HAS BEGUN ITS ACTIVITY.

As a coordinating organ consulting the Council of Ministers in matters of agrarian policy, agricultural development, the procurement and processing of farm produce and food economy, the council has, among other things, the duty to draft plans for developing agriculture and food economy. THE COUNCIL WILL ALSO ASSESS THE STATE OF FOOD ECONOMY AND PRESENT OPINIONS AND PROPOSALS CONCERNING IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRARIAN POLICY. The council also has the duty to shape conditions necessary for enhancing authentic peasant self-government, consult on plans and programs for developing the food complex and coordinate measures taken by ministries to enhance agriculture and food economy, particularly from the point of view of insuring the production and delivery of necessary industrial production means.

In the nearest future the Council for Food Economy will examine issues primarily concerning the production and supplies of production means for farming and the entire food economy.

The Council for Food Economy will shortly set about analyzing economic conditions for agricultural production and the proposed changes in the system for contracting and procuring farm produce, farm crediting and so forth. AT THE SAME TIME THE COUNCIL WILL TAKE UNDER ITS CONTROL THE CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKS STEMMING FROM THE GUIDELINES OF THE PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO AND THE ZSL CHIEF COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM FOR THE KEY PROBLEMS OF AGRARIAN POLICY, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ECONOMY, AND OF THE 10-POINT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM PRESENTED BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI IN THE SEJM--IN ITS PART CONCERNING AGRICULTURE AND THE ENTIRE FOOD ECONOMY.

Jaruzelski at Inaugural Session

LD050700 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP)--The Food Economy Council established under the government resolution on 20 February held an inaugural session here today, attended by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The council, a body which coordinates and opinionates the government's agricultural and food policies, is composed of farmers, self-government activists, scientists, experts of food sector ministries, socio-economic and cooperative organizations operating in the countryside, and representatives of administration and agricultural services.

The council reviewed the assumptions of its program and modes of operation. Premier Jaruzelski voiced the confidence that the Food Economy Council would be a perspicacious and critical adviser of the government supplying it with collective expertise on how to perfect the system of management and organize production, develop and utilize the creative resources of agriculture and the entire food economy complex.

"We shall strive for the motto 'Everything for Agriculture, Everything for the Food Economy' to be understood and realized exactly for what it means. At present, this is the key to the solution of many piled-up burning problems in our country," he said.

More on First Session

LD052254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] The first meeting of the Council for Food Economy, set up by resolution of the Council of Ministers of 20 February this year, took place today in Warsaw. The council, a government coordinatory, consultative and supervisory body in the agricultural sphere and that of the food economy, passed at this meeting a work schedule which takes particular account of the problems to be tackled in the coming months. Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, member of the United Peasant Party [ZSL] Supreme Committee Presidium, was in the chair.

Opening the session, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked members of the council for accepting the invitation to participate in the council's work. We are convinced, he said, that such a representative group of people, which includes prominent scientists, excellent agricultural experts, representatives of rural cooperatives, representatives of the government and various institutions, will, in a competent, authentic and credible way, serve with valuable advice, and help the government leadership in the realization of the agricultural and food policy, to which we attach great importance and which is of great national significance. For its part, the government will strive to shape relations with agricultural producers on the principles of respect and benefit of the socialist state and all sectors of agriculture, all Polish farmers.

The premier appealed to council members to make use of their social authority to mobilize all forces for the development of Polish agriculture and food economy.

At the conclusion of today's session Roman Malinowski stressed that the council is at the same time an organ of the Council of Ministers and the views of people who have to wait in line for food should find reflection in the council's work.

DELIVERIES OF SEED GRAIN SUPPLIES TO FARMS IMPROVED

LD071610 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Deliveries of seed grains for individual farms have been speeded up in the past few days. It is estimated that seed firms supplied to distribution points over 120,000 tons of the planned 170,000 tons. Efforts are being made to increase deliveries by at least 30,000 tons up to 30 March at the latest. This will cover two thirds of farmers requirements. Farmers will have to obtain the remaining 100,000 tons by their own efforts.

JAGELSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION 5 MAR

LD060706 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Mar (PAP)--Another session of the Council of Ministers Economic Committee took place today. It was chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski and centered round the versions of a program whose aim is leading Poland out of the present economic straits, checking the downward economic trends and gradually restoring economic equilibrium, while protecting the living-standard of low-income groups.

Key immediate object: check the downfall of social labour productivity, cut down tension on the domestic market and do away with wastefulness of material means.

The draft program includes a set of ventures stimulating the solution of the above problems, including financial incentives, organizational and technical improvements.

As announced, the debate on the draft program for stabilizing the economy will be conducted so as to complete the program by the end of March. Later, the final version of the document will be presented to the government and necessary decisions will be taken.

KANIA, JARUZELSKI ADDRESS LEAGUE OF WOMEN

LD072244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the headquarters of the national League of Polish Women in Warsaw today. The meeting, which took place on the eve of the annual women's day, passed in an unconventional way inasmuch as the activists, who represent many professions and social groups from all over the country, were in festive attire.

The talk, which lasted a few hours, was cordial and sincere. At the same time, the talk was full of daily concerns which women--mothers and wives of working men--feel so intensely. Concrete suggestions on the public and social situation of women and on the activities of the women's movement were outlined for the benefit of Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski. It was stated that women stand out by their work prudence and caution in these hard times. The national League of Polish Women put forward the slogan "Let Nothing Be Wasted," addressed to women. League Chairman Eugenia Kempara stated that the point is to ensure that the socialist fatherland's achievements to date and the process of socialist renewal are not wasted. She also said that the people's knowledge and their willingness to act should not be wasted.

In the discussion the women spoke of the extent to which supply problems and tasks of ensuring that their families make ends meet make their lives more difficult. It was stated that the announcement about economic reform gives rise to much uncertainty since it is linked indissolubly with the necessity of changing the existing employment structure.

The Polish women have exerted influence--and will continue to do so--on the process of unifying the public around the program of socialist renewal. However, they see this renewal, in particular, as raising the prestige of honest daily work as well as shaping noble moral norms in the workplace and at home.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the role of premier at the beginning of 1981 is a difficult one. However, we are aware that the role of the Polish women is even more difficult. Touching on the government statement in the Sejm which sets out in 10 points the basic programmatic directions of action, Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that the definition of priority of goals should become a factor on which public efforts should concentrated. The premier stated there would be energetic counteraction to the phenomena of social pathology which degrades the family.

Stanislaw Kania took the floor at the end of the meeting. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee emphasized the huge contribution of women to the country's economic development and their irreplaceable role in shaping civic attitudes among the public, in making our culture richer and in facilitating the cultural progress of our nation. Restoration of the normal working rhythm, Stanislaw Kania said, is today the basic condition of any activity aimed at making the situation healthier, at renewing it. The new content and style of political leadership, together with the expansion of the foundations of the authorities by drawing on the country's most valuable social forces, constitutes a guarantee of consistent activity of the party and state.

ZBOWID SUPPORTS JARUZELSKI GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD061755 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (PAP)--"Over 640,000 members of the war veterans' union (ZBOWID), who always defined their position in the socialist motherland by armed struggle, commitment and public work, fully back the government programs laid down by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski," a meeting of the Presidium of the ZBOWID main board held here yesterday said.

"Proceeding from the assumption that the issue of overcoming the present crisis and the necessity of accomplishing a profound renewal in Poland's life is a matter of all patriotic Poles, ZBOWID calls on its members to actively join in the process of progressive changes."

"It is necessary for ZBOWID members to take an active part in shaping patriotic attitudes of the younger generation of Poles, to create an atmosphere promoting public discipline, efficient work and responsibility for Poland's fate and her further development", the debaters stressed.

OFFICIAL CITED ON DEFINING MINIMUM WELFARE LEVEL

LD090936 Warsaw PAP in English 0802 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Mar (PAP)--Professor Mieczyslaw Kabaj, director of the institute of labour and social welfare, told the trade unions paper GLOS PRACY about the ongoing work on defining the minimum welfare level for the average Polish family.

"The minimum welfare standard defines the level of incomes of families and single persons enabling them to satisfy minimum biological, cultural and social needs. The defining of the minimum income level and the means aiming to ensure that no group of the population falls below this line is an extremely important element of the policy of wages, incomes and welfare. The minimum welfare standard should be the basis for establishing the level of the minimum wage, old-age and disability pension, setting out lines for distributing the means assigned for welfare benefits.

"The establishment of this index is [word indistinct] promote an improvement in living conditions of families with lowest incomes and to work out principles of compensation for the rising costs of living, guaranteeing real value of minimum wages and welfare benefits", Professor Kabaj said. "The starting point for calculating the minimum income level was to draw up a list of goods and services, the consumption of which is deemed indispensable, or the so-called minimum welfare basket. It includes over 500 items ranging from food, clothing and shoes to housing and furniture, recreation, culture, education, hygiene and health protection, transport and communications.

"There are still many families and single persons who have not attained the postulated minimum welfare standard. The raising of the lowest incomes, at least to the level of the postulated minimum welfare standard, requires means, time and social policy. This is the most important goal of the state socio-economic policy in the coming years.

"The fixing of the minimum incomes level and its periodical bringing up to date, to keep pace with the rising costs of living and the population's incomes, will be an important premise and the point of reference for the socio-economic policy.

"The elimination of privation--the situation in which total incomes of definite families, obtained from various sources, are lower than the minimum welfare standard--requires a comprehensive social policy in the coming years. In the present extremely complicated economic situation, it is impossible to raise lower incomes, especially those below the minimum income level, by a single action or decision", Professor Mieczyslaw Kabaj said.

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS ROLE OF RURAL ASSEMBLIES

LD042052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The commission for the affairs of people's councils and the State Council's Legal Commission held a joint session today. The session was chaired by Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the State Council. The two commissions, which are continuing their work aimed at strengthening the role and position of rural assemblies as the fundamental forums of rural self-government, reviewed the draft State Council resolution dealing with these matters and also the draft rules for rural assemblies.

The draft widens and orders the powers of rural assemblies and aims to create better conditions for securing greater effectiveness of action by rural self-government in the sphere of assessing and checking the implementation of [illegible] are vitally important for the living and working conditions of rural [illegible]

Rural assemblies should be able to play a larger role [illegible] draft makes clear, coordination between the work of rural self-[illegible] activities of people's councils.

GRABSKI ATTENDS ZIELONA GORA PZPR COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD080410 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The voivodship PZPR committee in Zielona Gora met yesterday in plenary session with the participation of Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Activities of the party in the implementation of this year's socioeconomic plan of the voivodship were discussed. The participants voiced the need to streamline the organization labor, to raise responsibility for an honest execution of tasks and to observe discipline at every post. Efforts should be concentrated on the strengthening of the party's authority and the implementation of the government program which has met with the approval of the public.

The growing role of workers' self-government must be an important factor of socialist renewal. The need to widen the good traditions of help to agriculture by the voivodships's industrial works was stressed. The participants in the plenum demanded the introduction of the economic reform as quickly as possible, further democratization of internal party life and more complete information on changes in the country's life. Much attention was devoted during the discussion to the ideological strengthening of the party ranks and to changes of the style and methods of party work in the sphere of economic [illegible]

POZNAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTS NEW MAYOR

LD261934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT [illegible]

[Text] At today's session of the Poznan municipal Peoples' Council [illegible] are informed about the resignation of Wladyslaw Siebo[illegible] mayor.

The Poznan voivoda, Stanislaw Codas, acting on the powers [illegible] the chairman of the Council of Ministers, proposed the candidature of Stanislaw Fiet[illegible], until new deputy voivoda of Poznan and chairman of the voivodship Planning Commission.

In an open vote, the council, by a majority of votes, accepted the candidature.

The work plan of the Poznan municipal Peoples' Council for the first half of this year was also approved.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN WARSAW ON OFFICIAL VISIT 9 MAR

LD090934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0924 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Mar (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived for an official visit to the People's Republic of Poland in Warsaw on Monday. He was welcomed at the airport by his Polish opposite number Jozef Czyrek.

Oskar Fischer then laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

SWAPO'S NUJOMA MEETS WITH OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

Meeting With Ceausescu

0061956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 6 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, was called on by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--Namibia, who, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, is paying a friendly visit to Romania.

Participating in the interview was Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Present were (Nauyola Nicki Kapuka), member of the CC, secretary to the SWAPO presidency, (Erastus Shamena), SWAPO representative in Romania.

President Sam Nujoma expressed profound gratitude to the Romanian Communist Party, to Socialist Romania, to President Nicolae Ceausescu for the political, diplomatic, material and moral support granted to the fight fought by SWAPO against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of domination and oppression, for gaining Namibia's independence.

Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed with satisfaction the Romanian visit of President Sam Nujoma, that falls within the good relations existing between the RCP and SWAPO.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted the militant solidarity of the RCP and Romanian state, of the Romanian people with the just cause of the Namibian people, the firm resolve to further support it in the fight fought under the SWAPO leadership for materializing the inalienable right to free, sovereign existence.

During the interview Nicolae Ceausescu and Sam Nujoma exchanged views on the evolution of the relations between the RCP and SWAPO, expressing the joint wish to further strengthen the collaboration between the two parties.

President Sam Nujoma presented extensively the activity carried out by SWAPO for implementing the aspirations after liberty and progress of the Namibian people, for self-development in an independent unitary homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the special concern of the RCP, of the Romanian people over the tense situation in Australafrica, resulted from the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South-African Government, over its attempts to hinder the materialization of the right to free, sovereign existence of the Namibian people, of Namibia's independence. The RCP general secretary has shown that more than ever it is necessary to concentrate the efforts of all the progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, both on a national and international plane, for securing the success of the just struggle of the Namibian domination on the African Continent. On this line highlighted was the contribution the Organization of African Unity, the Nonaligned Movement could make in support of the cause of the Namibian people's national liberation. Stress was also laid on the fact that the UN General Assembly and the Security Council were called to fully exercise their role, to take energetic action for eliminating the opposition and obstacles raised by the South African Government before the assertion of the right to free, sovereign existence of the Namibian people.

While examining some topical aspects of the international political life Nicolae Ceausescu and Sam Nujoma have highlighted the necessity for firm measures to be taken for diminishing tension, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, for the setting in of a climate of security, collaboration and understanding for finding political solutions to tensions and conflicts, to all the problems concerning mankind, for liquidating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, for engineering a world apt to secure the peace, independence and free development of each nation. The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Cazacu

AU051952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 5 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--Namibia, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion opinions were exchanged on the present activity and preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and of SWAPO. Expressed was the wish to develop further the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, to the interest of the Romanian people and of the Namibian people, of the cause of peace, security, national liberty and independence. The interview passed in a warm friendly atmosphere.

Press Conference

AU062018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Mar (AGERPRES)--Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--Namibia, gave a press conference on March 6 in Bucharest.

On the occasion, the guest pointed out that he had fruitful and very useful talks with RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, during which he informed the host of the evolution of the political situation in Namibia, of the progress of the liberation struggle now waged by the Namibian people under the SWAPO leadership. The SWAPO president highlighted that he also discussed with Nicolae Ceausescu about the international situation in that it influences the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people, about mankind's progress and peace in general. He assessed the position of the RCP, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Romanian Government and people as permanently positive and therefore warmly appreciated by the national liberation movements in Africa and by SWAPO in particular. The considerable material support received from Romania, he said, was an important help to us in the continuation of the liberation struggle. Romania, which was an important and positive part as a member of the UN Council for Namibia, has also greatly assisted us in our diplomatic and political struggle. In general, it can be said that the support given by Romania has been an encouraging factor of overwhelming importance in our national liberation struggle. I must say--Sam Nujoma went on--that the RCP general secretary reaffirmed the material and diplomatic support of the RCP, of the Romanian Government and people to Namibia's liberation struggle.

Referring next to the situation in Namibia, the SWAPO president said inter alia: "To us, as a people waging the liberation struggle, the negotiations and the armed fight are complementary. So far, SWAPO is ready to negotiate either directly or through the UN agency a solution to Namibia's issue with the South African Government. However, in conditions of the Republic of South Africa being unwilling to seriously negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Namibian issue, the armed fight of national liberation keeps being the most efficient form of action".

Departure 7 Mar

AU071930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 7 Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization--SWAPO--Namibia, left Bucharest after having paid a friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest was accompanied at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE ITALIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT JOTTI

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU062024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Mar (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received on March 6 Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, attended. (Icenzo Longi), secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as Ernesto Mario Bolasco, Italy's ambassador in Bucharest, were present.

During the talks, it was stressed with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples follow an upward and fruitful course. At the same time, they pointed to the existence of favorable premises for the further amplification of the bilateral relations and expressed the mutual desire to take fullest and most efficient advantage of these possibilities, to expand and deepen the collaboration between Romania and Italy in the political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other domains. Emphasis was placed on the contribution the two countries' parliaments can make to the development of the Romanian-Italian collaboration, to the better acquaintance and ever greater rapprochement between the two peoples.

The interview occasioned an exchange of views on current questions of the international life. In this respect, emphasis was placed on the importance of intensifying the efforts for preventing the international situation from worsening, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and observance of national independence, for the political, negotiated settlement of the tension and conflicts in various regions of the world, for ruling out the force and threat with force in inter-state relations.

In connection with the situation in Europe it was stressed that the strengthening of the security and collaboration on the continent demands action for the development of collaboration among all states, for the endorsement of practical, efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament. Both parties considered that concrete actions are necessary for halting the arms race, the sophistication of the nuclear weapons, against the deployment of new missiles, for the cutting down of the military budgets. Emphasis was placed on the need for more intense efforts in order to achieve an agreement at Madrid and ensure the conclusion with positive results of the conference and its continuity. It was pointed out that everything possible should be done in order to achieve an understanding on the convening and holding of a conference on strengthening the confidence and disarmament in Europe.

They evoked the role of parliamentarians, of public opinion in the building of a better and more just world, in attaining the aspiration after peace, freedom, independence and progress of the peoples. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

More on Meetings

AU061623 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Nilde Jotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, today continued her talks on expanding cooperation between Romania and Italy in various fields of common interest, discussing certain major aspects of current international issues, and increasing the role of parliamentarians in developing relations between countries in the spirit of cooperation, peace and rapprochement between peoples. During the talks conducted with Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive development of Romanian-Italian relations and with cooperation between the two countries at an international level.

They stressed the need to act toward resuming the policy of detente and toward settling disputes by peaceful means in the interest of each nation's independent development, progress, cooperation and understanding among all world states. They also stressed their mutual desire to deepen and intensify relations between the two countries at a political, economic, scientific-technical and other levels in the interests of the two peoples, and of establishing a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the international arena.

The talk which the Italian guest conducted with the chairman of the Romanian parliamentary group for security and cooperation in Europe, Comrade Marin Radoi, stressed the need for parliaments and parliamentarians to intensify their efforts to stop the arms race and to see that all states on the continent proceed to achieving disarmament along with initiating broad actions aimed at cooperation between countries that will ensure their free and unrestrained development. They also stressed the importance of organizing a conference on disarmament and military disengagement in Europe that will lead to tangible actions designed to ensure the fulfillment of the peoples' aspirations for peace and progress.

The parliaments' and parliamentarians' contribution to developing cooperation and collaboration at various levels between the two countries, within the efforts being made at an international level to achieve detente, peace and friendship throughout the world, were aspects discussed by the Italian guest during her meeting with Comrade Vasile Pungan, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation.

AGRICULTURAL TALKS HELD WITH MALAGASY OFFICIAL

AU071932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Mar (AGERPRES)--Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of Romania, minister of agriculture and food industry, had an interview on March 7 with Pierre Simon, minister of rural development and agrarian reform of Madagascar, now on an official visit to Romania. During the talk, they approached aspects related to the development of the economic and technical collaboration and the possibilities of intensifying the cooperation between the two ministries.

EDUCATIONAL TALKS HELD WITH IRAQI DELEGATION

AU071550 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Mar (AGERPRES)--An Iraqi delegation led by Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education, paid a visit to Romania over March 3-7 at the invitation of Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction. The Iraqi delegation conducted talks at the Ministry of Education and Instruction on the organization and content of higher learning in the two countries. On the occasion satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the collaboration between the two countries in the field of education and instruction, just as the wish to further expand it. The Iraqi minister thanked for the support Romania grants in training and improving the knowledge of a substantial number of experts necessary for the economic and social development of Iraq. The delegation visited higher learning and scientific research institutes in Bucharest, where experience was exchanged on questions relating to the theoretical and practical training of the students. The Iraqi delegation was received by Ioan Ursu, first deputy chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. During the interview, the possibilities of cooperation in science and technology were examined.

UN YOUTH ASSOCIATION ELECTS NICU CEAUSESCU

AU081408 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Summary] The conference of the association of Romanian youth and students for the United Nations took place yesterday in Bucharest. "The conference elected its new bureau. Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, was elected chairman of the association."

CEAUSESCU MEETS AGRICULTURAL, OTHER SPECIALISTS

AU071638 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today met specialists in agriculture and the machine-building industry at the Baneasa Institute for Research, Design and Technological Engineering. The meeting was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Giosan, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and the minister of agriculture and food industry, Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and leaders from specialized design and research institutes.

The participants in the meeting examined results in the work of standardizing tractors and agricultural machines which is underway in all enterprises in this field at the recommendation of the party secretary general.

INTERNATIONAL TU COLLOQUIUM ON WORKERS' DEMOCRACY

AU052027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Mar (AGERPRES)--An international colloquium on "workers' democracy, the role and rights of the trade unions in ensuring the working people's participation in running the economic and social life, in improving the working people's working and living conditions", organized by the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, started in Bucharest, on March 5. Besides Romania's delegation, the colloquium is attended by T.U. representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, France, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, the USSR and Yugoslavia. Stressing the importance the RCP and the Romanian state attach to the question of development and deepening of the workers' democracy, to the broad participation of the mass of working people in the mapping out and carrying through of the measures regarding the economic and sociocultural development of the country, Aurel Duca, secretary of GTUCR [General Trade Union Confederation of Romania] Central Council, said in his address of salute:

The General Trade Union Confederation of Romania has had the initiative of organizing this colloquium, considering that the problems of workers' democracy, those related to the trade unions' role and rights in ensuring the participation of the working people in running the economic and social life, in improving the working people's living and working conditions are today among the major preoccupations of the trade union movement as a whole. Representatives of trade unions of Romania, France and Hungary made addresses on the first day of the debates, considering that the Bucharest meeting occasions a better mutual acquaintance, offering also a means of strengthening the contacts and enlarging the collaboration between the working people and their trade unions, irrespective of international affiliation. The colloquium continues.

Colloquium Ends

AU071935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Mar (AGERPRES)--On March 7 proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the international colloquium debating the "working class democracy", arranged by the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], participated in also by representatives of the trade union organizations from the USSR, Spain, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia, France and Poland. At the conclusion of the proceedings Aurel Duca, secretary of the GTUCR Central Council, showed that the colloquium had highlighted valuable experiences and preoccupations of the participating trade unions with problems of democracy and participation of workers in finding solutions to the economic, social and political problems in their countries, thus contributing to a better knowledge, to strengthening and amplifying the contacts among trade unions, whatever their international affiliation. The same day the participants in the colloquium called on Cornel Onescu, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council.

TANJUG REPORTS REACTION TO POLISH-SOVIET MEETING

LD061408 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0959 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Mar (TANJUG)--Observers here believe that the Moscow meeting of two days ago between the two Soviet and Polish leaders will give a powerful impetus to the steps taken by the Polish leadership following the recent changes in the government. It is also expected to exert great influence on the further development of the situation in Poland and its current preparations for a special congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

It is also considered that this meeting confirmed that there is no need for all the Warsaw Treaty leaders to again consider the situation in Poland like they did three months ago.

On this occasion Polish leaders repeated assurances that Poland "remains a reliable link of the socialist community," says the Moscow meeting communique. The Polish communists, states the communique, "are capable and strong enough to channel the course of events and remove the dangers threatening the socialist attainments of the Polish people".

It is noted that on this occasion stronger emphasis was placed on the Warsaw Treaty countries' collective concern for Poland.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR U.S.-USSR TALKS

LD052144 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Our topical foreign policy commentary--Has U.S. President Ronald Reagan, following what he said in an interview with the CBS television network, excluded the possibility of negotiations with the Soviet Union, or is this only one more attempt at extracting from the other superpower concessions which might justify certain American concessions? Here is Milika Sundic:

Reagan's interview with the CBS television network, which mainly touched on relations with the Soviet Union, can be interpreted in various ways without providing a complete answer to the question of whether or not there will be a true dialogue between the two superpowers. At first glance, Reagan was clearer than in his first reaction to Leonid Brezhnev's offer from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress, when he judged the initiative of the head of the Soviet party and state to be very interesting. In his interview with the CBS network, the U.S. President excluded the possibility of an early meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. However, it is reliably known that Washington and Moscow are maintaining contacts and that the firm stand of U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Soviet policy should not be taken at face value. One gets the impression that the new American administration is not too bothered by the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, for if it were not for this it would be more difficult to find a justification for the U.S. involvement in El Salvador. Although Reagan denies that there are any links between American and Soviet behavior, his explanation of the current situation in El Salvador and U.S. activity in that country forcibly reminds one of the explanations used by the Soviet Union when it adopted the decision to send troops into Afghanistan. He was also told this--in front of millions of television viewers--by Walter Cronkite, editor of the CBS network.

Despite the fact that he is excluding the possibility of an early meeting with Brezhnev, Ronald Reagan is, nevertheless, in no doubt about what would be discussed if a meeting came about. He places prime emphasis on negotiations on arms reduction, which is the essence of the Soviet initiative, but at the same time he calls for the Soviet Union to change its behavior.

If Reagan's conditions are to be taken literally, that he firmly holds to all that he said in the referent television interview, one might draw the conclusion that no kind of improvement can be expected in relations between the two superpowers, not only in the foreseeable future, but right up to the end of Reagan's mandate. However, it is difficult to accept such a conclusion. It is quite clear to everyone that there is great distrust between the two superpowers, as it is clear to them. It is also clear that this cannot be eliminated by a change in behavior on the part of only one of them. The areas in which and around which American and Soviet interests conflict have not been fully delineated and the main problem in their relations is how to reach agreement on the question of whose presence is more dangerous in any given area. In ignoring the U.S. presence in broad areas of the world the Reagan administration estimates that the Soviet Union has for years had a presence in areas where it should not be. Proceeding from such a conviction, Reagan uses hard words which we shall not quote but which are unusual in a situation which demands calmer and more responsible behavior.

This, naturally, achieves nothing, and in particular does not create the conditions for a dialogue. Thus there is even less justification for his own acts. In view of the fact that we do not believe that Reagan closed the door on negotiations with the Soviet Union, we also do not tend toward the assertion that the American President's rigid reaction is unchangeable. Between the accusation and the conditions there exists something which does not exclude the possibility of overcoming the present abyss. The question is only which of the two superpowers will make the first move and at what price.

U.S. REQUESTS TIME TO STUDY SEA LAW DRAFT

LD051446 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] United Nations, 5 Mar (TANJUG)--The new U.S. administration has asked the United Nations for more time to study the draft convention on sea law, nearly adjusted over the past seven years. The draft was to be approved at the Tenth Session of the Sea Law Conference, to open here on March 9.

The United States has, however, asked that the session do not end negotiations until the U.S. Government could re-examine the whole problem. The U.S. action has met in the U.N. headquarters with reaction ranging from polite surprise to open indignation.

International norms of behaviour on this head have virtually been adjusted and are now suddenly brought in question.

According to some reports, the present U.S. action reflects U.S. companies' disagreement with the method envisaged for the exploitation of mineral resources in international waters of the oceans, which have been proclaimed the "common heritage of mankind". UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is particularly placed in an unpleasant position, as he is to open the Tenth Sea Law Conference Session on March 9. Meanwhile, Waldheim is trying to get an explanation of the true meaning of the latest U.S. action.

BILATERAL TRADE MEETING HELD WITH CSSR IN BELGRADE

Agreement Signed

LD060000 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Mar (CETEKA)--(CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia signed today an agreement on exchanges of goods and services for 1981-1985. Under the agreement, signed by foreign trade ministers Andrej Barcak and Metod Rotar, two-way trade is to be in excess of 7,000 million dollars in the next five years, 65 percent more than in 1976-1980.

The largest increases will be in mutual supplies of engineering products, transport services and tourist trade.

Czechoslovakia will export to Yugoslavia energy industry equipment, sugar refineries, machine tools, streetcars, tractors, lorries and passenger cars, in exchange for river and seagoing ships, farm machinery, telephone exchanges, electric motors, transformers and other products.

There will also be exchanges of consumer goods, and Czechoslovakia will import farm and food industry products.

CSSR Minister Departs

LD062218 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak discussed here today, at the close of his five-day official visit, further development of economic cooperation with Branislav Ikonic, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council. He also met with Jon Srbovan, chairman of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

They reviewed bilateral cooperation and expressed interest in its further deepening and improvement, on the basis of a new long-term agreement on trade for 1981-1985, signed here yesterday.

Minister Barcak ended his visit to Yugoslavia today, and left for home.

SPOKESMAN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENT WITH EEC

AU061407 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 81 p 8

[B.M. report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 26 Feb--In reply to a question put to him at today's regular press conference at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs as to how the implementation of the Yugoslav-EEC agreement is coming along--in connection with which the foreign press expressed the view that Yugoslavia "has problems" with the agreement--Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, said:

The trade and financial part of the SFRY-EEC cooperation agreement in the form of an interim agreement has been implemented since 1 July 1980. However, since Greece has joined the community it has also been necessary as of 1 January 1981 to apply this agreement to Greece. In this connection, it was envisaged that negotiations would be over by the end of 1980 and that a special protocol on the basis of the already adopted principles would be adopted. Regrettably, this has not been done yet. We hope that this protocol will be concluded as soon as possible because it is both in the interest of stable relations between Yugoslavia and Greece and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the agreement concluded between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

GRLICKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN

LD081550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Sweden a delegation of the LCY and SAWPY, headed by Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Stockholm today. Dragomir Kilojevic, member of the Republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP Presidium, and Petar Boskovic, head of a group in the Department for International Relations of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, are members of the delegation.

BORBA ANSWERS SOFIA PAPER ON 'MACEDONIAN QUESTION'

AU061804 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 81 p 7

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "About the Sense and Nonsense of the Grossest Anti-Yugoslav Pamphlet of the Bulgarian Periodical: VEKOVE Provocation"]

[Excerpts] The periodical VEKOVE, organ of the Association of Bulgarian Historians, recently carried an article which fundamentally negates the Yugoslav peoples' liberation struggle, their revolution and all its achievements and even the legitimacy of the SFRY. The author of the article disputes in the most impudent and gross manner the decisions of the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and the ASNOM [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia] with which Macedonia was constituted as a national state within the Yugoslav federation.

True, for a long time we have been faced with the views and theses of certain circles in the neighboring country that Yugoslavia's population is "predominantly Bulgarian," and the "arguments" that the Bulgarian army of King Boris entered Macedonia in 1941 together with Hitlerite fascists as a "liberator" so as to allegedly save the population of Macedonia not only from a Serbian assimilation, but also from the hegemony of the Yugoslav Communist Party in relation to other parties in the Balkan countries.

In this connection, it is not only every mention by the Yugoslav historians of the Bulgarian fascist army's occupation role in Macedonia and Serbia, but also every view of the Yugoslav political factors emphasizing Yugoslavia's determination to follow its independent, self-managing and nonaligned road in defense of the achievements of its revolution and in the struggle for respecting and promoting international cooperation on the basis of the principles of the United Nations and of the CSCE Final Act, that are met with the point of the sword.

Unheard of slander of President Tito's military and political activities in 1944, when he extended the hand of forgiveness to Bulgaria, is used to besmear his person; and everything that Tito and Dimitrov accomplished in improving Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations in the 1944-48 period is being spat on.

Macedonian Nation

Something more. In accordance with the old established rule, the intrigues involving third countries and their role are used, and it is virtually requested that "the unsolved Macedonian question" be resolved within some kind of an interbloc framework, as though we still lived in the 19th century when the Balkan states were shaped by the big imperialist powers ensuring their own interests.

What is involved here is an anti-Yugoslav political pamphlet of the worst kind by which VEKOVE, centuries removed from the reality of our period, the reality of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations and the interests of the peoples of the two countries, expresses its unconcealed aspiration to Yugoslavia's territory and to a new tailoring of the Balkans.

The Yugoslav historians have made and continue to make a significant contribution to elucidating the Macedonian revolution and nation, together with other Yugoslav peoples, and the great contribution to the general Yugoslav development.

Who can be troubled by the fact that in this connection the Yugoslav historians point out that the leader of the Macedonian people's liberation struggle in that revolution became the workers class of Macedonia which, as Professor Hristov stresses, attained in that revolution the highest level of awareness about itself and which raised the broad masses of the people in a united national liberation front against the occupier?

In what and in whose name can anyone protest against the fact that the expulsion of Czar Boris' foreign fascist occupation authority, placed in the service of Hitler and his conquest, was the condition and the spiritus movens of the achievement of national freedom of the Macedonian people and the formation of their national state?

All the facts about the role of the Bulgarian occupation army in our country, supported by so many testimonies of living people and so many graves of victims, are answered with claims that the Bulgarian Army in Macedonia was the main obstacle to an "artificial and forced creation" of the so-called "Macedonian nation," as well as to the creation of the People's Republic of Macedonia "as a base for annexing Pirin and Aegean Macedonia." In passing, the Bulgarian historians also "defend the USSR" against our "anti-Sovietism," something that is a provocation of a special kind in relation to third countries.

Hence, also, the reaction to the Craiova agreements and Tito's hand of assistance to Georgi Dimitrov's Bulgaria comes in the form of claims that Bulgaria's participation in the final state of the war was "of the greatest political importance for the Yugoslav leadership," and that the Bulgarian Army made an essential contribution "at a time when the Hitlerite army threatened the achievements of the socialist revolution." Hence, also, the claim that Bulgaria helped raise Yugoslavia's international authority, and that it extended considerable economic assistance to the Yugoslav people to enable them to pull themselves from the ruins of war and hunger.

This kind of writing naturally is not just a matter of some active Bulgarian chauvinist, and is aimed against improving Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. That is especially true at a time when the two countries have made progress in developing their mutual relations, and have expressed their readiness to continue along that road.

AVNOJ and ASNOM

The raising and the examination of "the Macedonian question" in the manner of the VEKOVE article unfortunately directly contradicts the principles of the [Helsinki] Final Act. It is on these principles alone that inter-Balkan cooperation can be developed. Everything else, and especially the theses about an "artificially created" Yugoslavia and the demand for a "Balkanization" in solving the "Macedonian question," leads to undermining the stability, equality, independence and cooperation of the Balkan countries.

Tito's often expressed interest in developing good relations with all neighbors on the basis of the aforementioned principles is well known. Tito always emphasized that Yugoslavia, as a federal multinational community, pays special attention to comprehensive development of national minorities and to their role as solid bridges of trust and friendship. We wish that these same values be also incorporated in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, not so much because of the history and its lessons as because of the conviction that that is in accord with the vital interests of our countries' peoples.

The journal VEKOVE is bothered by the fact that our historians write that the struggle for "the national and social liberation" was waged in all three parts of Macedonia. It is angry because the Yugoslav authors write that the Bulgarian Communist Party stood on the "greater Bulgarian" positions regarding the Macedonian question, and blames the Comintern for having been guided by "practical and purposeful reasons" when it declared itself in favor of returning Macedonia's party organization to the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Balkans Today

The journal VEKOVE's thesis that the Macedonian question has not been solved within the framework of Yugoslavia, and that that is not "a purely Yugoslav but rather a general Balkan question," merits attention.

It is in accordance with this thesis that the AVNOJ Jajce decisions and the ASNOM session at the Prohor Pcinjski monastery are attacked and grossly slandered.

It is in this connection that the declaration of the Fatherland Front issued in December 1943 (that is, immediately after the AVNOJ decisions) is defended. That declaration included the slogans of "Macedonia to the Macedonians" and "integral, free and independent Macedonia." In that declaration, the Fatherland Front emphasized that "the fate of enslaved Macedonia has been always close to the heart of the Bulgarian people, and the Bulgarian people have paid a high price for its liberation." What tribute have they paid and to whom? Have they perhaps paid it to Hitler and Mussolini, or to the Macedonian partisan army which alone fought against these two? And are not these the destitute theses of Hitler and Mihailov about creating "an independent and united Macedonia," naturally within the framework of Hitler's "new order?"

It is only people with aspirations of conquest that can attack the Jajce and Prohor Pcinjski meetings as the "kitchens" of an alleged "self-determination" (quotation marks by VEKOVE), and attack them with the same terms that were used by the fascists.

The AVNOJ and the ASNOM are a shining example of the historical lesson about the national liberation of the Yugoslav peoples under conditions of an armed struggle against the occupier, a struggle in which, among other things, the Macedonian people won their centuries' old national rights by creating the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. And something more yet: This is a lesson of history that shows that there is no power in the world which can stop the course of history, and even less turn it back, as VEKOVE secretly wishes. This is true precisely because there was no foreign "kitchen," because what was involved was an autochthonous revolution of the Yugoslav peoples, and because that revolution was based on self-determination and complete independence.

Attacking the AVNOJ decisions because they were not preceded by a coordination of views with the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Greek Communist Party and the Soviet Union is not very original, because that was done also by all those who opposed the antifascist struggle and the self-determination of the Yugoslav peoples and Yugoslavia's independence.

If this is also done today from the same positions and with the use of the slogan about "the Balkanization" of the Macedonian question, then that is a gross provocation both against Yugoslavia and against peace and security in this part of Europe.

We have seen such a Balkanization in several variations ranging from those of San Stefano to those of Hitler and Mihailov, and such "kitchens" have been eliminated precisely by the AVNOJ and ASNOM decisions. That, among other things, also made peace and security in the Balkans possible, and provided an opportunity to deal with a number of other problems of inter-Balkan cooperation without any foreign influences and pressures.

VEKOVE is naturally very subtle in its treatment of the most recent history and especially the World War II period. Therefore, apparently lacking sound arguments, it resorts to furious slander and attacks against contemporary Yugoslavia and President Tito.

These falsifications, hatreds and intrigues can be the result of someone's bad conscience or of gross political provocations against peace and security in the Balkans, as well as against good Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations. Why are the Craiova agreements or the Yugoslav-Bulgarian negotiations about federation, and Georgi Dimitrov's views on Macedonia and other issues of bilateral relations, such a thorn in the side of the Bulgarian historians? To treat all that as concessions, compromises or mistakes made by the Bulgarian Communist Party under an alleged strong Yugoslav pressure is tantamount to spitting both on Tito and on Dimitrov.

MOJSOV ATTENDS CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN ZAGREB

LD062304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Mar (TANJUG)--A 2-day consultative meeting organized by the LCY Central Committee Presidium with prominent scientific and sociopolitical workers from all over the country ended in Zagreb today.

The consultative meeting discussed the functioning of the socio-political system of socialist self-management and the role of scientific thought in its further development.

The purpose of the meeting, Lasar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed, is an exchange of views on topical questions of socioeconomic practice on the development of socialist self-managing relations and on how to be more successful in implementing our economic policy.

In a very exhaustive debate, in which 37 speakers participated, an effort was made, in addition to making a critical analysis of the state of affairs, to identify the directions leading toward the elimination of difficulties and the settling of the contradictions confronting us on the road of further socialist development and strengthening the role of the working class in social reproduction through the activity of the self-managing delegate socialist and sociopolitical system and by taking into account economic laws at this stage of our development.

The participants in the consultative meeting drew attention to numerous questions and problems which should continue to be discussed at various levels of scientific, economic and socio-political organization.

These and similar meetings and discussions, which are taking place within the framework of the program of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in connection with the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee and the preparations for the party congresses, will continue both at the level of the LCY Central Committee and its bodies and in the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists, their Marxist centers and social councils and various scientific institutions.

Bakaric Addresses Meeting

AU071650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Speech by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 5-6 March Zagreb consultative conference on the functioning of the socioeconomic system of socialist self-management and the role of scientific thinking in its further development, organized by the LCY Central Committee Presidium--recorded]

[Text] Where are we now. That is what I think we must determine in some way today, or at least indicate. We are on the threshold of creating a new society, a new society in Yugoslavia and a new society in the world. In my opinion, the question in this connection is how we participate in this change of society in our country and the world, and to establish what the mistakes or the good things are, and what are, if I may put it this way, the objective laws of this transition. This means that there are some things which we cannot solve in some respects and also come things which we could master better. Naturally, the birth of a new society, just as any birth, depends on the child, mother and midwife. And it is better that we place ourselves in the role of the midwife; that is, in the role of facilitating the birth and creation of this new society.

When we adopted the Constitution, we determined the basic organization of associated labor as the basic cell of this society. Let us now review the period since 1974 or, to be correct, even earlier and see how this organization is progressing and what role it plays in society.

The basic organization of associated labor is, by definition, an organization that is independently able to deliver goods to the market. Has that been achieved? It has not, and I could nearly say that it absolutely has not been achieved. That organization is expected to independently deliver goods to the market, to make it possible to appraise whether its work, the work of these people, is socially justified of not, and to appraise the value of that work.

But what factors prevent that? First of all, if I may put it this way, the formal factors are the credit system--when the product is brought for sale, then the bank pays for it regardless of how the market is faring. And the second factor is the system or methods of accords in which everyone protects his own interests and thereby protects the whole, but not that basic organization of associated labor. In this connection, it is then necessary to note that in this manner the organization of associated labor becomes conservative; that is, there is no force within it impelling it to improve its labor productivity. Instead it remains rather conservative, that conservatism spreads further, and in the final resort it quietly spreads in some spontaneous manner to the entire society.

Then what happens is what is happening today; namely, that the motive force for progress is the political factor. This is what we all condemn today, whereas in practice we are forcing it: There is no development plan, there is no program unless the sociopolitical organizations engage in that task themselves, unless they drive toward that and unless everyone pools his resources with the resources that are alienated from these basic organizations of associated labor, that is, the creation of anonymous capital and the disposal of that capital over which these basic organizations exercise very little influence. Considered in this manner, in this connection we have failed to make the necessary progress by which we would transfer this role of the organizer of progress to associated labor or, to put it better, to producers. The consequence is that they neither have the money nor can they make any great plans, and so forth and so forth and so forth.

How do we view further development in this respect? Today we discussed inflation, unemployment and other similar [word indistinct] factors. Let me first of all say two or three sentences about inflation. In our discussion it is usually equated with price increases. I would make a distinction in this connection. If something does not go well in a society, I am referring to what we have characterized as an investment mania, and if that aspiration of society cannot be fulfilled, in what way can the society react to that if we let it follow an uncontrolled development? By increasing prices. It has no other way out. And what are these price increases? They are not a factor of further development, as would be expected if price increases brought greater resources to owners or to users of social resources. However, it is not that. Someone takes care to get the money, but does not produce if it does not pay him. And thus there is virtually no one to stimulate him to progress. We have banned those political factors from [word indistinct]. However, that other one has no interest in progressing, but only in increasing prices. Therefore, the price increases taking place here are not what inflation is in other places, that is, something that stimulates production. This factor here is, if I may put it this way, somewhat the opposite. That is a difference from the inflation that has taken place elsewhere at times. That other inflation, which is classical inflation, represented a monetary backing of aspirations and a change of relationship between goods and money: Money was ensured and thereby also the interest-earning capital was ensured to the advantage of industrial capital, and the workers' share was taken from them. In our country, something like that does not happen a great deal. In our inflation, because of our system, the worker is always late in getting compensated for what the inflation takes from him. But the worker who is engaged in production or the worker who is more privileged than those engaged in production, that is, office employees and the like. Someone must pay here.

What have we done in this connection? First of all we said that the standard of living must be preserved. But can the standard of living be preserved in this connection? It cannot. First of all, there is the world situation: We have been hit by the oil prices and we have also been hit by some other price increases. This means that we must do more work to be able to obtain those products. If we must do more work, this means that we must also give more money, and that this society must carry a larger burden. Who will carry the burden but members of this society? Thus, the standard of living of the people cannot continue to improve in this period.

Further, to halt inflation, we used restrictive measures. That is an old tactic that has been used elsewhere in the world too, and it is concerned with reduced production and with promoting the use of industrial capital to further stimulate production. As you know, this does not really work any longer in the period of monopolistic capitalism. That capitalism also seeks solutions in increasing prices. But in our country, that tactic was first not only good but very good, yet if we follow it further, we will obtain similar results; that is, we will have unstimulated further increased production. That cannot but have bad effects. This means that we will have to change that policy in some way.

From this I want to immediately move on to the question of how we treat--at least according to what I have heard, and heard not only today or tomorrow, [as heard] but also according to what I read in the press--the unemployment problem. It is connected with that. [as heard] We treat it in a classical manner. Unemployment has occurred in our country. I have read claims--and this has not been said at all at this meeting--that the best years in Yugoslavia's economy were, let us say, certain definite years when there was no inflation and no unemployment, and when the economy experienced the world's highest rate of growth. This is how it has been stated. But it was precisely during that time that we were preparing our [economic] reform, and we were preparing that reform not perhaps because we lived in abundance but because we were aware that immediately after that situation, if it continued to move in the same way, we would fall into a social crisis. Thus it was impossible to continue along that road. Here is why we do not always believe in science, because such a science would lead us to ruin.

Unemployment is treated, let us say, as a term which has appeared specifically in the capitalist society. It appeared as a big problem some time in the thirties. Is our unemployment of the same kind? Unemployment in the capitalist society resulted from the fact that capital was unable to use the labor force because the market was narrow. The situation in our country is not of that kind by far. In our country there was a problem of a change in the population structure; that is, first of all a change in the structure of the population, and then the appearance of a new generation which the available social resources could not employ. Speaking about this, it must be realized that under the Constitution everyone, that is also this new generation, is entitled to work with social resources. But our enterprises, our basic organizations of associated labor, are conservative in this respect. It does not suit them even to increase their labor productivity by introducing new technology because they would have to dismiss someone, and then it also does not suit them to think about the one whom it is necessary to employ. That is rather alien to them. If I may put it this way: Did we foresee anything of this kind in our Constitution? Yes, we did foresee it and we foresaw it rather precisely, first of all with our delegate system and the system of communes. This is where all those interests should meet, the interests of workers--and under this term I also include those higher spheres of office employees--and also the interests of future workers. We mainly do not have any such meetings at which all these things would be discussed, because all these things are discussed by means of representation; that is, the meetings discussing these things are attended by various professional representatives of these various sectors of the population and then they reach agreements on something, agreements in which all these factors do not participate.

When and how should the future worker become interested in his future? He should become involved in all that already at the time we are training him to become a worker. We have certain schools in this connection and just now we are struggling for their reform, which is one of the serious steps toward this system of care for the future worker. We should go even a step further and ensure that the young person participates in discussions about his future work and employment, and thereby exerts pressure on the one who has already a work position to show his concern about that, and also thereby to at least weaken if not eliminate that conservative element existing in the present structure of the economy. We have held discussions in this connection about the youth and about the position of women and, if we can appraise that today, we can say that all that was bad. Why was it bad? It was bad because the old tracks were followed, the old tracks of transforming the youth organization into something that is in fact a transmission of the party and, as regards women, the old tracks of dealing with a few collected problems instead of dealing with their new position in society. If we determined that new position in society, then we would be able to knock the ideas from the heads of all those--excuse the term--loafers who criticize this society and who, seeing some of the real problems, talk about the incapable leadership because of these problems. If we faced them with the task of solving these problems and solving them within the limits within which they are allowed to solve them--and these limits would immediately become clear to them--then this matter would be somewhat different.

Considering the development of our society, I think that we are now at the threshold of introducing something new in this respect; that is, of further developing. In my opinion, this new development must be precisely in overcoming those conservative elements and in further transferring the prjects, that is the concern for progress, from the political factor to questions, the agents if I may put this way, of associate labor. You will see in this connection that we will nevertheless have to determine a number of things somewhat differently, because the worker at his post has the right to work and no one has the right to move him. But, as regards the incentive to move to other work that is more beneficial for him, he either has it or not. He does not have it and we should develop that incentive.

I have read some U.S. statistics for the immediate postwar period: An average American changes his work four times during his lifetime. In our country that is not so and I think that, simultaneously with technological development and the general development, this changing of work must be somehow introduced. At the same time, it is also necessary thereby to introduce the criticism of nonwork and the criticism of slowness in changing this entire order. Further, I think that it must be said that these elements still exist in our system. If we begin to solve them only individually, we will make mistakes and we will seek solutions that will not always be sufficient or, at least, will not lead to progress.

I also want to add this here: Inflation has destroyed many things and caused troubles. I do not see all that so tragically. Every revolution has destroyed values to prepare the ground for quicker development. To be truthful, this inflation is no revolution, but it has taught us many things that have compelled us to discuss at least the basic elements of the society's further development. And if we introduce certain changes in this respect, then, I think, we will achieve faster development as a result.

Let me add: I am no devotee of the international system of calculating development. That system is an auxiliary method which does not always present a true picture. If we calculated Yugoslavia's development according to the indexes of social product, we would certainly obtain a wrong picture, because the development of a society involves many other things. For instance, in one period we broke up the old village; that is, we did not deliberately break it up because it broke up on its own.

That old village entered the work front and sought work in the city. The urbanization progressed very quickly. That was something similar--resulting from a need--to what Marx foresaw, only that he actually foresaw a proletarianization. But what was involved in our country in this connection was not a proletarianization, as was the case in the past century, but rather an aspiration for a higher standard of living. The old standard of living was untenable. It can be seen that at a certain time, according precisely to these indexes, it was Croatia that was making the fastest progress, and yet the indexes of the standard of living presented a different picture. However, in my opinion it was Kosovo that was making the fastest progress but, judging by the indexes of the standard of living, it was making the slowest progress; and the gap there was much greater.

Now we have reached a state where we are considered a medium-developed country and where we have terrible troubles trying to enter the ranks of the European medium-developed countries [as heard]. And we have very nearly placed ourselves at the head of the undeveloped countries that seek a change in the world economic system. We have encountered a fierce opposition from developed countries; that is, a direct opposition from some and an indirect opposition from other countries. You see, if we consider Reagan's statements and the British statements, we see that they are absolutely against that change. They stand by the classical concept of overcoming this situation in their own development, the concept that is aimed at closing the markets. Judging by everything that one should expect, they will reach a certain time of uncertainty and crisis which, however, they might be able to cover because they have a large surplus and might be able to pay the unemployed and thereby escape any major social conflicts. But they will not go to other markets, at least not at the beginning, and they will not help others to stand on their own feet.

Then there is another trend connected with Brandt's commission that favors aid to the undeveloped countries. But what kind of aid does it favor? It favors aid in food, assistance to these people to survive and mainly to continue to be beggars for aid as they have been for centuries.

Yugoslavia's role--such as it is, that is, closed--is rather impossible in this connection. A way out must be found. Minic mentioned here the turn toward the East. I was together with him and advocated the same things with him at one time when we sounded the warning about the dangers inherent in that. But it is obvious that the level of development of our production forces orient us to that, and that in our present situation that is a legitimate phenomenon which we will not be able to prevent by any means whatsoever, unless we change something in our social system. I know that the [Federal] Executive Council is preparing some documents which should help put that matter on a different basis; that is, enable Yugoslavia to be more competitive. But you see, the result of the first measures of the same Executive Council has been that an uncontrolled development is now turning us back. The results of dinar devaluation, the results of that are already evaporating. We failed to sufficiently study the question of how this social structure should be changed to ensure greater opportunities and greater potentials for Yugoslavia itself. In this connection we have followed the same roads which we have tried and tested on several past occasions and which have turned out to be the same every time. We progress for 1 year and then move backwards for 2 years, and that first year, in which we progress, is increasingly short because the systems remain the same.

Therefore, I think that a meeting of this kind, at which comrades have brought us a large amount of material--although not everything refers to what I say, but is something that supplements, something that enriches what I say--they have brought a large amount of material, and I think that has been something positive [sentence as heard]. In my opinion, we should make this meeting into something that Kardelj did in his time. Whenever any problems of this kind were discussed--and these problems were the constitution, all reforms--he collected many dull analyses on the basis of a preparatory document, he collected various views and sought opinions of people and engaged people in searching for solutions, and then all these solutions were discussed.

I think that we should now also do just something similar; that is, first of all views should be heard and colected as they have been heard here yesterday and today. Those views heard are not quite identical but they all proceed from the same starting point, self-management. They are not identical, but it is precisely because of that that they enable some of us to realize the views of others, to see some problems that we would not have seen otherwise, and vice versa, and to engage those, who have seen some other problems, in discussions about those problems in which we are engaged.

I would say that all this must be very firmly determined. It is the duty of the Executive Council to determine what percentage in international trade should be directed where. This is good. But what we should study a little more is the question of under what conditions and where Yugoslavia can move. It has been said that science should solve everything. Excuse me, but science will not solve all that. It is practice that has primacy in this respect. However, as is said, the best practice is the one based on science. Thus, accordingly, if we sum up the problem, then we will obtain an answer based on some kind of scientific foundation. But if an answer is required immediately, we cannot act as university professors and answer "if, then." Instead, business immediately seeks an answer of "yes" or "no." If we say "yes," business will forgive us if we make a mistake. But if we say "if" or "no" then business does not need us.

Therefore, I think that, in this connection, we should not be afraid of mistakes but we must nevertheless examine both the practice and the actual possibilities for Yugoslavia's position. It has been noted here, and many others have also noted, that we have failed to take world trends into consideration. We may not necessarily be interested in all the details of world trends, but we must be interested in what can determine Yugoslavia's policy; that is, determine how we stand in relation to one market, in relation to another market, in relation to a third market and in relation to technological development.

I have greatly exceeded the time that you allotted to me and I fear that I have not really contributed what I should have. But I excuse myself once again: I am not sufficiently fit to do that. Thank you very much.

KADIJEVIC CONGRATULATES ARMY ENGINEERING UNITS

LD062356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG)--On the occasion of 7 March, the Day of the Engineering Units of the Yugoslav People's Army, [YPA] Col Gen Veljko Kadijevic has sent the men, cadets, officers and civilian personnel of the engineering arm a message of congratulations on behalf of the chief of the general staff of the YPA. Among other things, the message says:

On the occasion of 7 March, the Day of the Engineering Units, I send you heartfelt congratulations and comradely soldier's greetings. You are celebrating your day during the jubilee 40th anniversary of the beginning of the armed uprising and the socialist revolution of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. You are marking it for the first time without the physical presence of the supreme commander, Comrade Tito, whose achievement, the victory of the Neretva, is connected with the Day of the Engineering Units.

Though you are marking the day of your arm with grief, you are also marking it with pride over the successes which you have achieved by unwaveringly following Tito's path. You have achieved marked successes in strengthening of your arm--its combat readiness, the consolidation of its moral-political unity, and the strengthening of its discipline, army spirit and cohesion in its collectives. In addition to this, you have made a significant contribution to the general building of the country and its progress by constructing roads and related projects and by taking part in the building and other work organized by our sociopolitical communities throughout the country.